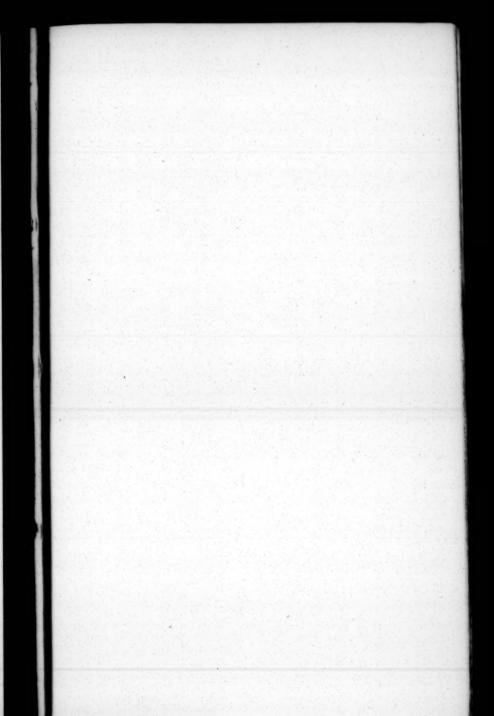
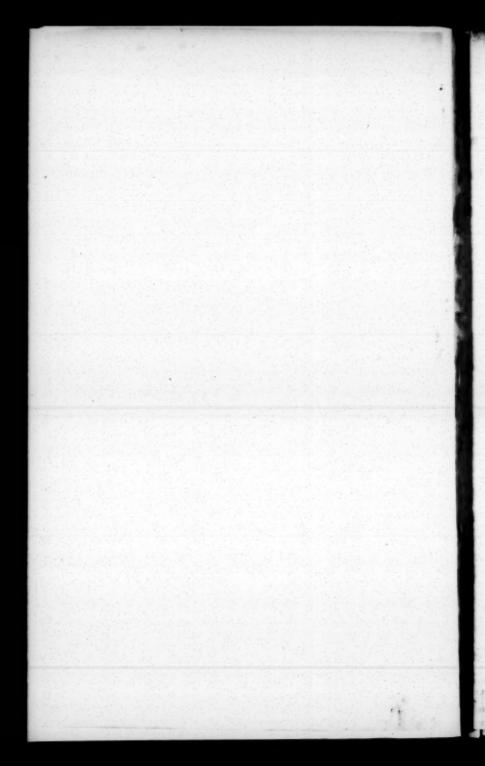


J. Jolley Esq. F.S.A.

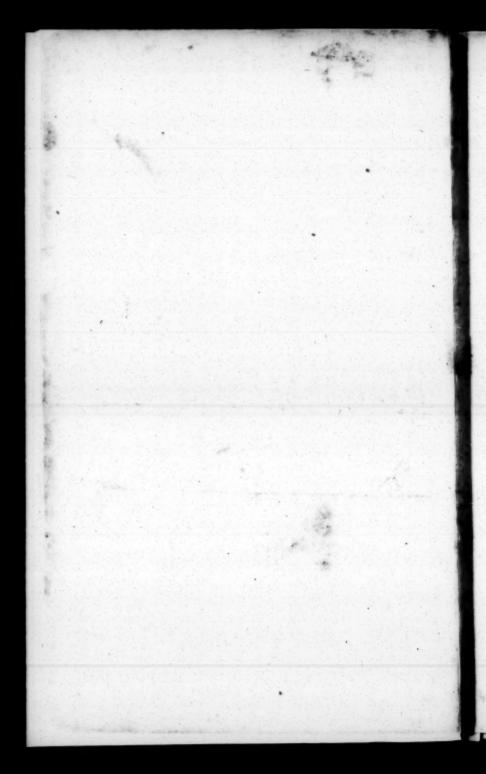




An Elyton Burn

Dr. Mather's

Reasonable Religion.



REASONABLE RELIGION:

Or, the TRUTHS of the

Christian Religion

DEMONSTRATED.

With Incontestable PROOFS, that those who would Acr Reasonably, must Live Religiously.

Together with the

Religion of the CLOSET,

AND

Family Religion

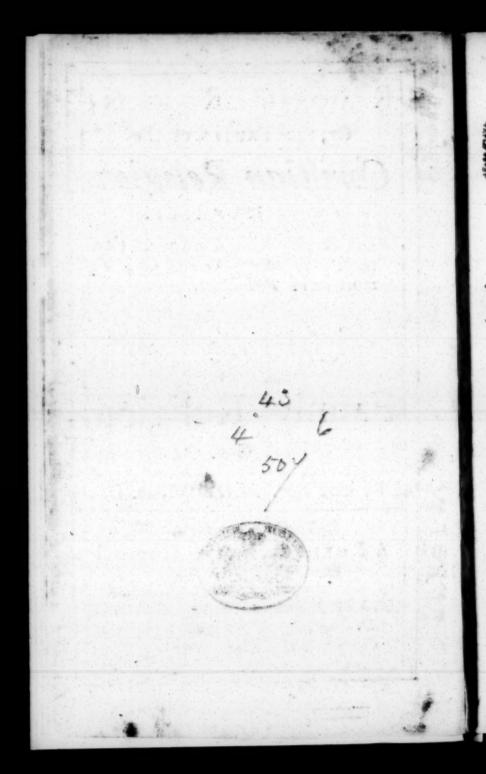
URGED.

By COTTON MATHER, D. D.

To which is prefix'd,

A PREFACE, by the Reverend Dr. WILLIAMS.

D. Jackson, at the Bible and Three Crowns, in Cheapside. 1713.





TOTHE

READER.

A MONG the visible Beings in this lower World, the All-wise God affign'd the Preheminence to Man, who was Created after his own Image. He, as Rational and Immortal, is nearest Allied to Angels, and a Subject fitted for Moral Government, as also, for present and eternal Retributions.

TO

TO Dispute God's Right to Dominion, or Doubt whether He would Govern intelligent Creatures; or do so, without a Law suited to their Rational Nature; argue Conceptions injurious to God's Wildom, Holiness, Goodness, and his Prerogatives, as Creator.

Resion could make just Inferences, and infallibly Discern the Law of Nature, as the Rule of Moral Duties: This Law is the Will of God revealed, by what was written on Man's Heart, the Works of God, the Divine Perfections display'd by those Works, and his Relations that resulted from them. Man had those connate Principles of Wisdom, Truth, and Justice, as inclin'd him

him to what was Congruous, as to God, himfelf, and all others; and to what-ever concern'd his Obedience to the Law of Nature, as the Condition of the Rewards annexed to it.

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YEA, Such was the Empire of Reason over Man, and his Obedience to Moral Duties, fo Natural and Eafy, that a Positive Precept, about what was in it felf Indifferent, is instanced, as if it had been the only Condition of the Covenant of Innocency. But if Man had then forefeen his Apostacy, yet Reafon, in that Height of its Perfection, could presend ho Claim, to God's Interpolal for his Recovery: And had it fuggested to it felf, the Methods, which God took afterwards for our Redemption, Reafon was fo incapable, by A 4 its.

its own Light, to Discern them, that, without a New Revelation, it had esteemed those Methods both Incongruous, and Impossible. Natural Light being too low, and foreign, to penetrate into those Miracles of Wisdom, Grace, and Power, which were necessary to the Salvation of Sinners.

WHAT Could Man apprehend, or judge, by Natural Light, concerning God's being manifested in the Flesh, To Honour the Law, when Violated; Expiate Sin, by a cursed Death; Vindicate the Honour of Divine Government; Merit, by his Obedience, and Sufferings, a much greater Happiness, than what was Forseited by Sin? And all this, and more, to be pursuant to a Covenant of Redemption,

demption, wherein Christ was constituted, a Mediating Surety, to do this so in our Stead, as to be imputed to all penitent Believers, as their Plea, for obtaining the Blessings, promis'd to them in the Gofpel Covenant.

SO Great were Man's Forfeitures, by the First Transgreffion, that he loft his Claim to the Assistances of the Holy Spirit; and it's owing to the Mercy of God, that he retained any more of the Light of Reason, than would conduce to the tormenting Reflections on his own Mifery. It was from his Goodness, that any thing remaineth of those Notions and Impressions on his Mind, which tends to Vertue; and that reigning Lusts, and Satan's Dominion, are so far

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restrained, for Mens own Benesit, and the Welfare of Societies.

BUT, Notwithstanding those Remains, Natural Reason is greatly impair'd in its Light, and more, as to its governing Power. Man is become Blind, Carnally minded, Dead in Sin, and a Slave to the Devil, and his own Lusts.

it, that many excessively Applaud the weak Remains of impaired Reason, to a Contempt of Scripture Revelation, and the Operations of the Spirit of Christ. They ascribe to it, what it was Incompetent for, before the Fall: When they say, Natural Reason is the Jupreme Judge of all Articles of Faith; It's a sufficient Guide, without revealed Truths;

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Truths; No Article of Faith can be True, if any part of it is above our present Comprehension; and, Objective Revelation is sufficient to Saving Knowledge, without the inward Illumination of the Spirit: Whereas, a just Sense of the Effects of Sin, would convince Men; that it's by Gospel-Light, the Wonders of a Sinner's Salvation are revealed. It's by the Spirit's Illumination, we fee them favingly; by Reason informed by that Light, together with a renewed Heart, that they are Approved, and Affectionately Embraced; and the most exact, full, and certain Account of the Law of Nature, is contained in the Scriptures.

A S Strange is it, how many go into the other Extream,

and tell us, That Human Reason has no Interest in the Christian Religion; It is not to judge of the Evidence, by which Revelation is to be determin'd, whether it be from God, or falsly pretended; What is Rationally deduced, as a certain Consequence from the Scripture, is not God's Word; and, that Rational Pleadings, and Expostulations with Sinners, are Unwarrantable. And such like Opinions.

AMONG Other ill Effects of these Two Extreams, the Aptitude of the Ministry, for the Benefit of Souls, is much obstructed. The Former are for Preaching nothing, except Moral Duties; and to urge no Motives, or Arguments, besides those from Natural Light. The Latter deny,

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deny, That Moral Duties, Commanded by Christ, Inforced by Gospel Arguments, and Directed to Christian Purpofes, should have any place in a Gospel-Ministry. The one fort Address Men, as if they were Self-fufficient, without a Dependance on the Merits of Christ for all Bleffings; or on the Spirit, to render the Word Effectual. The others, support Mens slothful Neglects, as if they were not capable of doing any thing in order to Conversion, though their Rational Faculty be instructed by Gospel Light, and affifted by that common Grace, which accompanies the Word. These also, esteem it Legal Preaching, when the Truths of the Gospel, are directed to excite Mens Compliance, by what Affects Hope and Fear:

SUCH Is the Wife Adjustment of the Gospel Conflitution, as to prevent Occasions of both these Extreams. Here we fee, that whoever is Saved, ascribes the whole Glory to the Grace of God in Christ, and not to his own Merits, or Natural Power; and yet they are not excused from diligent Endeavours; and if they Perish, they destroy themfelves by wilful Obstinacy, and Neglects of fuch fuper-added Helps, as made their State remediable.

THE Reverend AUTHOR avoideth both those Extreams, and discovers great Knowledge of Gospel Grace; and yet deals with Sinners, as Rational Beings; and with that Skill, as bespeaks him well

well Acquainted with the Springs of Human Nature.

IF Any weak People, shalf Accuse his Pleadings with Men, from Rational Topicks, and what moves their Hopes and Fear, I would defire them to confider, That GOD DRAWS US WITH THE CORDS OF A MAN: His Word is filled with Arguments fit to Impress Men, as Rational. Our bleffed Jasus, and His Apostles, proposed Promises, to excite Obedience, by Hope of Benefits; and denounced Threatnings, that a Fear of Punishments might deter from Disobedience. Surely, those People may observe, That all God's Transactings with Men, by His Gospel, suppose them Rational: It's fo, when He Allures them by His Kindness, and Pleads from

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from what an ingenuous Mind ought to be inclined by, and to be filled with Blushing, when it refuseth to Comply. It's to the Rational Mind He directs His Expostulations, Reproofs, and Offers: It's this falls in with the Spirit's Convictions, and confents when Grace becomes effectual; and so God grafteth Grace on a Principle of Rational Self-Love, and the Remains of Human Reason, and Abilities.

WERE Things otherwife, How could Man's Sin and Misery become aggravated, by rejecting Gospel Grace; and the pleaded Excuses of the Man who had but One Talent, be Confuted?

THE

THE Text improved by my Worthy BROTHER, represents GOD pleading with us, by our Make and Nature. SHEW YOURSELVES MEN. As a Worker together with GOD, he manageth this Subject with the greatest Aptitude, to Convince, and Convert, the most Unperfuadable. If thou Readest this Book without some good Effect, thou wilt prove thy felf to be a Brute in a Moral Senfe, and shortly Wish thy felf to be fuch in a Natural Sense.

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BUT, I pray, and hope, a Tract, written with that plain Evidence, convincing Force, and moving Warmth, will not be lost upon Thee, to thy forer Condemnation.

I Can't forbear to express my Joy, that NEW-EN-EN-GLAND is bless'd with a MINISTRY so truly sitted to Propagate the real Christian Faith; and so Happy, as to Distinguish between this, and whatever tends to Debase it, to the serving of carnal, trisling Purposes.

THAT God may Defend, Succeed, and Improve His Faithful Labourers, in all our Colonies; and continue His Gospel-Truths and Worfhip among Us, notwithstanding our Forseitures, and the malignant Attempts of many, shall be my earnest Prayer to Him, who is HEAD over all Things to His Church:

In Him, and for thy Soul's Advantage, I defire to be,

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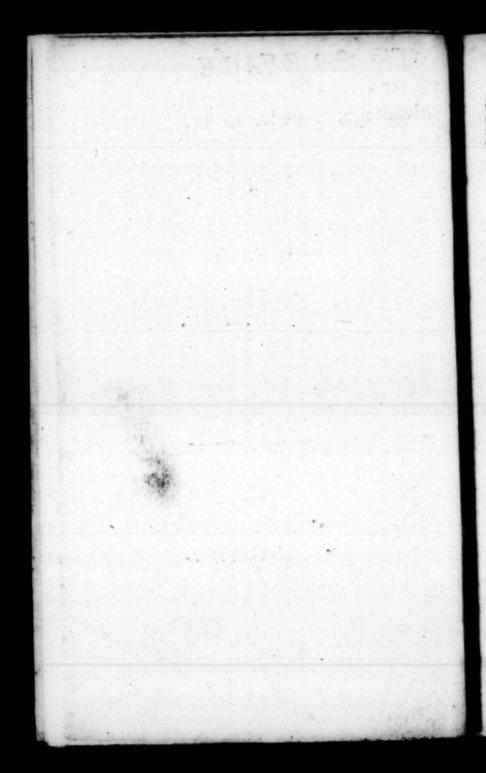
of est Deb:

thy Faithful

SERVANT,

Daniel Williams.

REASON-





Reasonable

RELIGION.

Is A. XLVI. viii.

Shew yourselves M E N.

Hould they that manage the publick Exhortations, Delmand, [And me do Demand it!] of all our Christian Hearers, to approve themselves real Christians, it is to be fear'd, the Demand would not be universally comply'd withal. We do in the Name of the Great GOD, propound unto our Neighbours, all the Faith, and Repentance, and Fruitfulness, and Watchfulness of Christianity; and B

there is too little Compliance with the Proposals. But that our Exhortations may be render'd the more Irrefiftible and Ungainfavable behold the Form wherein they now arrive unto us. Inflead of faying, Shew yourselves Regenerate Christians, we will only fay, Shew your-Selves Rational Creatures. Let this One Great Point be gained, and we shall go a great way to gain every Point. It is not more Effential unto MAN, to be Animal Rationale, than to be Animal Religiofum. He that is not Religious, is not worthy to be counted Rational. The matter between God and us, is now brought unto those Terms, Either a Saint, or a Bruit. Either become a fincere Servant of the Lord Jefus Chrift, or else pretend not unto the Name of a MAN: Murmur not, O finful Man, if all the Angels in Heaven count thee but as a Beast in the Shape of a Man; and by so much worse than a Beast, by how much more in the Shape of a Man.

The God of Heaven Rebuked the Sottish and Foolish Idolatry,

where-

Reasonable Religion.

whereunto the Jewish Nation sometimes apollatiz'd : And in His Rebukes, having first Exposed the ridiculous Folly of Idolatry, He thus calls upon them, Now, Shen yourselves Men, O ye Transgressors? q. d. Do but at Reasonably, and you will no more be fuch Tranfgreffers of my Holy Laws. The bleffed GOD would here argue Men out of Irreligion; and He does it from the Topick of Ridiculous Unreafonableness which Irreligion is to be charged withal. The Hebrew Original is capable of that further Signification, Be Ashamed. And indeed, Men afting Reasonably, would be Ashamed of the Folly that is committed in Sinning against the Laws of GOD. Clause next unto our Text, in the French Translation, very agreeably confirms. our Sense of the Text; Return to Sense, O Transgreffors !

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d y, The Great Point, which with the Countenance of this Text, I undertake to manage, is This.

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Did Men Ad Reasonably, they would Libe Keligiouffy.

OR,

In Sinning against GOD, the Sinner does not act like a Reasonable Man.

Tisto act more like a Beast, than like a Man, for any Man to Sin against the God that made him. If Men would shew themselves Men, they would not allow themselves in those things that are contrary to, and condemned by the Religion

of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Indeed fome were once blamed, 1 Cor. 3. for Walking as Men; but the meaning of it was, Walking as Men commonly Walked; not Walking as Men should Walk, if they would them themselves Men : They who Walk as Carnal Men, and Senfual Men, do not alt as Rational Men. Sin is an unmanly fort of a Thing. 'Tis Beneath a Man, to Sin against the most High God. By living in Sin, Men debauch and debafe them-

Reasonable Religion.

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themselves below Men. 'Tis Reason whereby a Man is distinguish'd from a Beast; Sin is repugnant unto the Principles of that Reason, by which the Almighty hath given us our Distinction. In Sin Men offer Violence unto the Principles of Reason. Though a Man that Errs does like a Man, as Man has now unman'd himself, yet Men don't show themselves Men in their Errors, that is to say, Reasonable Men.

Now, re est instar pecudum erra-

* Peeca-

In the First place, we have a re. Reasonable Demonstration of this Assertion, in the Divine Testimony of the Scripture. We don't shew ourselves Men, if we don't receive that Book, which we call The Bible, or, The Scripture, as a Divine Testimony. It stands not with Reason that any but the Holy God should be the Author of such an Holy Book. It is highly Reasonable, That the God, who is Good, and does Good, should by Writing, teach his good Statutes unto us. But if we shew ourselves Men, we shall

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Reasonable Religion.

no where find any Book but this. where we shall see Written the Statutes of God. All the wicked Force of Earth and Hell, hath been employ'd for the Suppression of this Book : If it had not been God's Book, it could not have been preferv'd. The Mysteries, the Prophecies, and the Majefty of the Book, are the evident Signatures of a God upon it. We don't hew ourselves Men, if we do'nt Entertain this Book of Truth, when we fee Incontestable Truth shining in every Line of it; a Book, which the more it is examin'd, the more the Truth of it is demonstrated. Now, one Thing afferted, as a Truth, in this Book, is, That all Sin is an unreasonable Folly. A Sinner is called A Foot, by the only Wife God : In the Book of Wildom, he is, it may be, an Hundred and Fifty times over, called fo. We have Read of a great Prince, who was overtaken with a Sin against the Great God; when he came to fober Thoughts upon his own Sin,

2 Sam. 24. he cried out, O Lord, I have Simed, and I have done very Foolifily. Yea, to.

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a Sinner is by the Divine Oracles. pronounced, A Mad-Man, A pro- Ecclef. 92 digal Sinner is in these Oracles re- 3. presented as one besides himself. If Men would but come to themfelves, with the Prodigal in the Parible, they would come into the Service of God. The Service of the Lord Jefus Christ, prescribed in the Christian Religion, is called, A Reasonable Service. A Man Rom. 12. without ferious and practical Re-1. ligion, is Emphatically compar'd unto, A mild Ass's Colt. What ? Job 12; An Ass, and a mild Ass, and the 2. Colt of a wild Ass! Behold, O Irreligious Man, Behold thy Pi-Eture, how 'tis drawn by the Pencils of God! One once, with too much Reason made this Division. of Man : The Man, and the Beast. When a Man Sins, he puts off the Man, and puts on the Beast. And hence, when Man fell into Sin, 'tis faid, He is like the Beafts that perish. Plal. 49: A Man that has been Sinning, must 12. bemoan himself before the God against whom he hath Sinned, like him in the Pfalms, Lord, I have Pfal. 73: been as a Beast before thee. Yea, 22. B 4

Plalm 14:

Joh 12. 7. the very Beasts may Instruct the Sinner; and will Condemn him at the last.

But we will pass unto a further, and a Treble Demonstration of our Affertion; and we will Prove it from Reason, that we cannot lay aside Religion, but we lay aside Reason too.

I. 'Tis a most Reasonable Thing, to Believe those Things, which oblige all Men to live religiously. There are Two Things, which every Reasonable Man must Believe, or else forfeit his Reason. A Man does not shew himself a Man, if he don't Believe That there is a God; and, That the Christian Religion is the Truth of God. But then, what follows? It necessarily follows, That we don't Att Reasonably, if we don't Live Religiously.

First, That Man does not shew himself a Man, who does not Believe, That there is a GOD. We read, that The Fool hath said in his Heart, there is no God. An Atheist shews himself a Fool, and not a Man. Man. Indeed, the Being of every thing else, may with more of Reason be question'd, than the Being of that GOD, who gave Being to every thing else. It was a Reasonable Speech of the Noble and Learned Earl of Northampton; If I could give any account, how I my self, or any thing else, had a Being without God; or how there came so constant a Consent of Mankind about the Being of a God, I could be an Atheist. But it is Impossible, it is Impossible.

First, The Belief of a GOD, imprinted on the Hearts of all the World, is a fufficient Reason for the Belief of a GOD. Can they hew themselves Men, who don't Believe that which they find Writ-Rom. 2. ten in their Hearts? I pray, who 15. Writ it there? As there is in the Eye of Man, an innate Faculty of Seeing, by which it will acknowledge the Being of the Light, whenever 'tis open'd; even fo, there is an innate Faculty in the Mind of Man, which is never in the least open'd, but it acknowledges the Being of a GOD.

This Faculty, whence can it proceed? We don't frew ourfelver-Men, if we suppose it can proceed from any but that GOD, of whom

Zech. 12, it is faid, He forms the Spirit of Man within him. The Belief of a GOD, is not peculiar to any One fort of Men. All Nations are fo agreed in this, that rather than have No God, they'll have a Thoufand. The Notion of a GOD, is Natural unto the Reason of a Man, an Inclination to confess it, is engraven in the Breast of Man, as with the Point of a Diamond. It is not the meer Tradition of our Fathers, or the meer Policy of our Rulers: No, they themselves are under as much Apprehensions of a GOD, as any of us. Let us but hew our felues Men : What Reason have we for our Belief of a GOD? Why, our very Belief is a Reason for our Belief. One must first cease to be a Man, before he lose his Betief of a GOD. It is easier for a Man to Expel his own Soul out of his Body, than to Expel and Efface the Sense of a GOD out of his Soul. There is Reason

Reafon to think, that there never was a Direct, and a Down-right Atheist among Men in the World. Indeed, there have been horrid and filthy Swine, looking like Men, who have brag'd, that they did not Believe a God; but even these too have Ly'd, in their Impious and Infandous Brag. * None of these Wretches have so Believ'd mant in-There is no God, as to be without terdiu, no-vehement, and violent, and afto-dubitant. nishing Suspicions of the contrary. These Wretches undergo horrible Twinges in their Souls, awaking out of their dozing Sensualities; and in their Diffreffes, they Cry to the GOD whom they have Blafphemed.

I remember a Pagan Historian takes notice of it: The Persians being pursued by the Gracians, were to venture over the River Strymon; which River had been Frozen, but was now beginning to Thaw: Now, says the Historian, those Gallants, who a little before had boldly maintain'd, there was no God, I my self saw them every one, fall down, on their Knees, and lift

up their Hands and Eyes, and Cries to Heaven, crying, O God, Help us, O God Save us, O God, have Mercy on us. Whence is this Impression of a GOD on the Souls of Men? Tis none but a GOD,

Again; The Works of GOD

commend, yea, command the Belief of His Being, unto the Reason of Man. Shew your felves Men : Was it not reasonably said. The invisible Things of GOD, are clearly feen from the Creation of the World, even His eternal Power and Godhead ? The Works of Creation are enough to satisfy the Reason of any Man, in the Being of a GOD. Let Reason look upon the World, the various Parts of it, the curious Ends of it, the incomparable Order of it; it will see a World of Reason to conclude, That there is a GOD, who made such a World. There are the fenfible Stamps of an Immense Power, and Wisdom, and Goodness, to be seen every where throughout the World: There is no Language, or Creature, where the Voice thereof is not heard. It

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Rom. 1.

is plain from the late Invention. and poor Improvement of Arts; and from the gradual Growth of Mankind, perhaps not yet increafed unto one Thousand Million: tis plain to Reason, that the World had a Beginning. But from whence? Not from a Cafual Concourse and lumble of Atoms. Were Ten Thousand Wheels Casually thrown together, would they fall fo, that Seven or Eight of them would form a well-contriv'd Watch ? A Man that views a stately House, or Ship, will not be fo void of Reason, as to fay, It built it self. Dull Matter could never produce it felf. The Matter of the World is every where in Motion. We must unavoidably come to a First Mover. This First Mover can be no other than a GOD. Yea, if the Pagan Galen, could not read his Anatomy - Lettures, without breaking forth into an Hymn of Praise unto his Maker, it may suffice to fay, O Man, them thy felf a Man, and look upon thy Self. Say, whether any but a GOD, could be the Maker of a Creature so furprisingly and wonderfully made! But then, the Works of Providence, which is continued Creation, will yet further fatisfy the Reason of a Man, in the Being of a GOD. The Preservation of the World, like an Army preserved in exact Order, tho' compos'd of different and quarrelfome Nations; Reafon fays, It must be ascribed unto a GOD, whose Kingdom ruleth over all. But there are Extraordinary Occurrences in the World, as well as Ordinary ones, to proclaim, That there is a GOD. There have been undoubted Prophecies: We don't shew ourselves Men, if in them we don't fee a GOD, who shews unto his Servants, the Things that are to come hereafter. There have been flupendious Mira-We don't shew ourselves Men, if in them we don't fee a GOD, who doth wondrous Things. There are fignal Mercies granted fometimes, as Answers to Prayer, and Remands to Vertue. Those Men don't from themfelves Men, who do not fay, Thefe are the doings of a GOD, and marvellous in our Eyes. There

There are such retaliating Judgments institted sometimes upon the Wicked, that if we will shew ourselves Men, we must, upon the fight thereof, cry out, Verily there is a GOD, who judgeth in the Earth.

Well then, Shew yourfelves Men. If there be a G O D, Reason says, This GOD is to be Feared, and Loved, and Hoped in. Since there is a GOD, there is all the Reason in the World, that every Man should Seek this GOD, and Serve Him World without end. In all: Ungodliness, there is a practical Atheifm. Of ungodly Men it is faid, They are without God in the World. Indeed, they Defy the Perfections of God, and they fet up the Flesh, the World, and the Devil, inflead of GOD. Thus they undeify the bleffed GOD, as far as they can. Say, Reafon, fay; Is this to do like a Man? O don't perfift in thy Atheistical Ungodliness, until the GOD whom thou haft fo Vilified, make thee feel, in the direful Effects of His Wrath, a Proof of his Eternal Poner, and God-Head ! But then, Secondly,

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Secondly, That Man does not thew himself a Man, who does not Believe, That the Christian Reli-

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gion is the Truth of God. A Deift. as the Beaft will be called, is worfe than a Beaft. Men had not been fo prone to Deifm, as we do with Horror see them in the Baptized Nations of Europe, if they had not been first unman'd by beastly Debaucheries. In the Christian Religion, we are taught the way to Bleffedness, in the Enjoyment of God: This Christian Religion is truly and justly called, The way of 2 Pet. 2. Truth. And every Religion, any farther than it agrees with the Christian Religion, is truly to be called, A falle way. They do not them themselves Men, who Embrace not the Christian Religion. I cannot but affirm it unto you; We have not Stronger Proof, that there is a GOD, than we have, That our Bleffed I E S U S is the Christ of God, and that His Religion is the Truth of God.

> If we shew our selves Men, we shall perceive, That there is nothing in the Christian Religion, unworthy

thy of a GOD. We read, Without 1 Tim. 3. controversy, great is the Mystery of 16. Godliness. There are Two Things which render the Religion of our Lord Jefus Chrift, without Controverly. One Thing is, That it is a Great Mystery. The Methods of a Sinner's Reconciliation to God, expres'd in the Gospel, are Noble, are Charming, are full of Majesty; there is an exquisite Contrivance in them: The Contrivance can be ascribed unto none but a GOD, whose Understanding is Infinite. Another thing is, That it is a Mystery of Godliness. There is nothing in the Gospel, but what has a Tendency to promote what is Holy, and Just, and Good : No one Vice is counrenanc'd in it. None but the Thrice Holy God, could call for fuch an universal, and self-denying, and felf-mortifying Sanctity. Every Religion elfe under the Cope of Heaven, prescribes very filly Ways to obtain the Pardon of Sin, and leaves the Professors of it, many Ways under the Power of Sin. There is no Religion among Men, besides the Christian; but if Men

Men would show themselves Men. they would immediately change it for the Christian : There is no Religion but this, worthy to be maintain'd by a Reasonable Man.

Again. Were not all the Antient Prophecies of the Meliah. compleatly answer'd in our Bleffed [ESUS? Our [ESUS, not only Came, when the Meffeat was to come; He also Did all the Meffish was to do, according to Prophecies, that God had given to the Church, concerning that Seed that was to Break the Serpent's Luke I. Head. All fell out, As he spake to our Fathers. We find in many Scores of amazing inflances, the Things fore-told of the Moffish, fidfil'd in our Saviour. Our Lord's Birth, our Lord's Life, our Lord's Deab, and all the Remarkable Circumstances thereof, were but fo many Remarkable Accomplishments, of what had been promis'd by God, aboutour Lord-Redeemer. Then, frew your felves Men, and fay, Certainly, the Religion of the Bleffed JESUS, must be the Religion of GOD. More-

53.

Moreover, Could any but the Messiah have been able to Do the Miracles that were done by our Blessed JESUS? Our JESUS did those very Miracles, which were predicted by the Divine Oracles, to be done by the Messiah; and they were such Divine Miracles, that every impartial Spectator must say, O Lord, there are no Works like thy Warks.

A Learned Man faid unto our Nicodemus Lord, No Man can do thefe Miracles a Pharithat thou doft, except the Lord be with fee, and him. Truly, to Help the Blind, and the Jews. Heal the Lame, and Cure the Sick, John 3.2. and Raise the Dead, and Cast out the Devils, all in his own Name, and Enable his Disciples to Do all these Things, and to Glorify God with Tongues which they never learn'd before; and fuch Things to be done for Two Hundred Years together ! No Man can do these Miracles, but the Mesfish of God, who is more than a Man, The most inveserate Pagans, in their Libels against our Saviour, were not able to Deny these Miracles; the Jews own them, in their Talmud; the

the Turks own them, in their Alcoran : So notorious is the matter of Fact. Wherefore, hew your-Selves Men, and fay, Never could any Religion be more confirmed, than the Religion of the bleffed JESUS.

Finally: Is not the Bleffed IESUS Risen from the Dead? Yes: And, as His Apostle tells Rom. 1: us, He is declined the Son of God, with Power, by the Resurrection from the Dead. That our Lord Rose from the Dead, hath been made apparent by many infallible Proofs. After His Resurrection, He exhibited Himself, unto those Good Men, who Saw Him, and Heard Him, and Felt Him, and convinced all their Senses, that it was He: This He did no less than Ten feveral Times, and unto no less than Five Hundred at a Time: and the Witnesses thereof, who were acted by a Spirit, that could not possibly be any other than the Spirit of God; These went over the Earth, Witneffing of it, yea, Suffering for it, in fuch a manner, that the most Judicious Examiners could not but fee, They were

neither

neither Deceivers, nor Deceived in what they Witneffed. Yea, our Lord, fince his Afcension into the Heavens, as a Proof, and a Fruit of His Ascension, hath fent unto us a * Letter, wherein He fore-fig- *The Book nified a Thousand Things, both of the Reabout the Romish Apostacy, and velation. the Mahometan Imposture, which are fince most exactly come to pass. They do not shew themselves Men, who harbour any Suspicion of a Religion, having fuch Broad-Seals of Heaven unto it. But, come then, shew yourselves Men: If the Christian Religion be the Truth of God, Reason says, That our Lord lefus Christ should be our very Life, and that we should Obey Him, as the Author of Eternal Salvation for us. Is the Christian Religion the Truth of God? There is then all the Reason imaginable, That we should conform ourselves to the Directions of that Bleffed Religion; and Deny all Ungodliness, and worldly Lusts, and live Soberly, and Righteousty, and Godlily, as that Religion teacheth us.

Man, to be content without an Union

Union to Christ, and an Interest in his Righteousness; To be content with an Earthly Portion, and without the Blessedness of the Heavenly City, that Christ hath purchased and prepared for us; To make light of the Worship, and Church-state, and Sacraments, that Christ hath Instituted; Or, to study no Conformity unto the Example of the Blessed JESUS: Alas! Thou dost not show thy self a Man, in all this Unchristian Behaviour.

If. The Follies of Sin, are for many, so obvious, and so very Brutish, worse than Brutish, as abundantly to convict those, of not acting Reasonably, who do not live

Religiously.

In Sinning against God, there appears nothing but Folly: Shew yourselves Men, and you'll see the Folly of Sinning. No Man in his Wits, would ever do the Things that we all do, whenever we Sin. An Irreligious Action must be charged with Folly, whoever does it; it cannot be Vindicated.

For,

First; The Law of the Only Wife God, must needs be a very Wife Law; but Sin against God, is a Transgreffion of that Law : Hence there must needs be Folly in the Transgression. Does that Man hew himself a Man, who will not confent, that the God who made him, fhould give Law emeo him, or that the Law of God, concerning all things is right ? We are, with infinite Reason, told, The Fear of Pial. 11L. the Lord is the Beginning of Wifdom, 10. a good Under franding have all they who do those things. There is then an extream want of Wifdom in them who do not live in the Fear of the Lord; they want Underflanding exceedingly, who do not fuch Things. To do Irreligiously, is to all just contrary to the Rule of Wisdom; and, is this to act Reasonably? No, there is no way of Sinning, espouled by the Children of Men, but the Rule of Wifdom fays upon it, This their way is their Folly !

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Secondly; To all Inconsiderate-ly, is to all Unreasonably: Now, there is no Sinner but what is monstrousty Inconsiderate, and therefore shamefully Unreasonable. 'Tis complained of them that Sin, that Isaiah 1, They do not Consider. It is the property of unreasonable Animals, That they never Think. And, I pray, how much does a Sinner Think, when he is going to Sin? Does the Sinner Think, That the Eye of God is upon all his Wickedness? Does he Think, That God will call him to an Account for all his Wickedness? Does he Think, That Sin will be Bitterness in the latter End? Or, Does that Man shew himself a Man, who never confiders, That there is a God, and Why God made him, and How God is to be ferved ? Or that Man, who never confiders, If I Dye in my present Condition, what will become of me throughout Eternal Ages? This

is the Guise, this the Crime of

fay, I thought on my ways, and I

Pfal. 115. the Irreligious. The Pfalmift could 59.

turned

turned my Feet unto thy Testimonies. Tis very fure, That the Men who don't walk in the ways of God, are Men that little Think on their Ways. But if we don't Think like Men, how can we Think that we

Act like Men ?

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Thirdly, When a Man Sins against God, he makes very Foolish Bargains. A Sinner may be impleaded for an Ideor : He does worse than part with a piece of Gold for an Apple, or a Counter. Does he show himself a Man, that for the fake of a fordid Lust, will part with a precious Christ, and all his peerless Benefits? done by all the Irreligious. Does he hew himself a Man, that prefers Temporal Things, above Eternal? He that for the fake of the criminal Pleasures of Sin, which are but for a Season, will forfeit the Pleafures which are at the Right-Hand of God for evermore ! He that for the fake of the deceitful Riches, which take themselves Wings, and fice away, will forego the durable Riches of the Heavenly Substance? The Devil is daily folliciting Men into Lentiam.

into his curfed Bargains. He fays to the Sinner, Let me have thy Soul to be a Companion with me, in my everlasting Torments, and I'll accommodate thee for it, with a few momentary Delights. Does he flow himself a Man, that will be be-tray'd into such a wretched Bargain? The Sinner is that Man, and therefore not a Man.

He fpoke like a Man, that refu-* Note fed a coffly Sin, faying, * I will not tanti eme-buy Repentance at fo dear a Rate. A re pani-Sinner parts with God, and parts with Life, and parts with Heavenly Happiness; and what gets he by the Bargain ? Oh, 'tis all to Buy nothing but a fad Repentance. Is this to play the Man? Tis to play the Fool,

> Fourthly; When a Man Sins against God, he runs very foolish Ventures. Is it not a Non-sensical Thing, for a Man to dash himself against what he knows will be too hard for him ? The Sinner does dash himself against an Omnipotent God, who is able to crush him in a Moment. He does not then bimfelf

himself a Man, that shall go to contend with God, Min, Feeble Man, Sorry Man, is no fit Match for the Almighty God. But all the Irreligious are found Fighters against God; even against that God, against whom no Man ever hardned himfolf, and prosper'd. By Sin, a Man does as it were, beat a Challenge unto the Infinite God: It may be faid of him, He ftretcheth out his Hand against God, and strengehneeb himsfelf against the Almighty. Now, what is this, but the Fierceness of a Devil, rather than of a Man? A Sinner madly runs the Venture, of undergoing the Anger of that God, who overturns the Mountains in his Anger. He runs the Venture, of being fiezed by the Wrath of God, and broken by that Wrath, in the place of Dragons, He runs the Venture of being made an Object, for the dreadful Revenges of God, in the Fires of Hell, till the Heavens be no more. Is this todo like a Man? A meer Sensitive Thing, will not run into the Fire. Where are the Senfes of the Sinner then ? He fees C 2 the

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the Fire of the eternal Vengeance of God before him; and yet when he Sins, he runs and leaps into that formidable Fire! Oh! If Men would shew themselves Men, they would not be so desperately Venturesome. Stop, Sinner, stop, and shew thy self a Man; go not on still in thy Trespasses.

III. When Men come to themfelves, they cry out of themselves, as not having Acted Reasonably, when they have not Lived Religioully. The famous Prince Henry would fay, I know not what you call Puritan Preaching, but I am fure, I love that Preaching that goes to my Heart. Give me leave; If we will them ourselves Men, the Things now to be Preached, will go to the Heart! There is a Time when Men come to themselves; and that is, when they fee themfelves going from every thing else. Never do Men fee fo clearly, as when they have the Shadow of Death fitting on their Eye-lids. Men do most here themselves Men, when they be Dying Men. When the Children of Men

Men fee themselves likely to live no longer in the World, the Sells which the World laid upon them, are expiring; and they then make the Truest Reflections upon the past Actions of their Lives. It was a great Question which a Perfon of Quality once put unto a wife Person, How may I most wisely Order my Life ? And it was a wife Answer then given to the Question, So Think, fo Do, fo Live, as you would have chosen to have done a while ago, when you thought your felf a Dying. Truly, when Men. think themselves a Dying, Then, then they come to right Thoughts, about the wifest way of ordering a Life, Men come to Judge Reafonably, when they feel themfelves going to appear before the dreadful Judgment-Seat of God, But they then do Judge, that they have not Liv'd Reasonably, if they have not Liv'd Religiously. All Dying Men ordinarily, when they look back upon their Actions, they look upon their finful Actions, as very Foolish Actions, and Brutish ones. Irreligious Persons are forewarned.

Prov. 5. 11, 12.

Rom. 6.

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warned, Thou wilt Mourn at the laft, and Say, How have I based inftru-Stion, and my Heart despised Reproof? Even fo, these Persons do Mourn at the last over all their Irreligious Actions, and fay, How have I play'd the Fool, in what I have done! As the Apostle speaks, What Fruit had ye then in those things, whereof ye are now Ashamed ? For the End of those things is Death. When Men fee themselves near to that End, they are miserably After med of those things, wherein they

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himself, and his Death, he pronounces nothing to be fo Reafons ble, as for a Man to be Religious. A Dying Man will not only fay, Num. 23. Let me Dye the Death of the Righcross; but he will also fay, I have been a Fool, that I have not lived the Life of the Righteons! That Great Scholar, and Great States-man, Great ring, when he drew near his Death, professid, he would gladly now give all his Learning and Floricus, for

First; When a Man comes to

for the Religion of a certain poor Mechanick in his Neighbourhood, that fpent some Hours every Day in his Devotions; and he cryed out, I wish all the World saw so much Rea-Son in Religion as I do ! And being ask'd, the best Counsel that a Man of his great Attainments could give, he only faid, Be Serious. Truly, there is no Scoffing at Religion, ordinarily, in the Mouth of a Dying Man; Death will make a Man Serious : They that once Laugh'd at ferious Religion, when they come to Dye, they don't Laugh indeed, no, but they Gnash at their own Folly for doing fo: In their Dying Day Men grow Serious, and with a deadly Groan they wish, Oh! that I had been more ferious in my life, and more ferioufly purfued the main Bufinefs of my Life! A renowned Privy-Counfellor, to feveral Monarchs in the English Nation, at the end of his Life, gave this as the Refult of his long Experience; New, fays he, I find, that Seriousuess is the greatest Wisdom; I find, that a due Temperance is the hest Physich; I find C 4 that

that a Good Confcience is the best Effete. Such, even fuch are the Attestations, which Men in all Ages have given to the Reasonableness of Religion, in those last Minutes of their Lives, when they have most shewn themselves Men. That Great Emperor, Charles V. one of the Greatest Men that ever hiv'd on the Face of the Earth, refigned his vaft Poffessions before he Dy'd, and retir'd wholly to his Devotions, and folemnly declar'd, The sincere Profession of the Christian Religion, bath in it Sweets and Joys, that are not known in the Courts of Princes.

Truly, my Hearers, you never heard of any Man on a Death-Bed, Repenting that he had lived Religiously and Seriously: But you continually hear of Dying Men, full of Repentance, that they have had so little of Religion in their Lives; and crying out, as a Great Man, well known in the English Nation, did; when taking his Farewel of his most considerable Friends, he did it in these Words, Remember, Sirs, I Repent of all my Life,

Life, but that part of it, which I spent in Communion with God, and in doing of Good. Then, even at fuch a Time as That, the Celebrated Selden, who had furvey'd almost all the Learning under Heaven, could fay to his Friends, The five last Verses in the second Chapter to Titus, now do me more Good, than all the Volumns in the World. Will: you Believe it, Sirs? When Menare ceasing to Live, they then Judge it a Reasonable Thing for Men to Pray without seafing while they Live. When Men are going to the House appointed for all the Diving, they then Judge it a Reasonable Thing to count an Hour spent in the House of God, better than a thousand elsewhere. Hence I infer, Men don't them themselves Men, till they make such a Judgment.

Secondly; When a Man comes to himfelf, and his Death, he confesses, that in Sin he was beside himfelf. Sin seems a prositable, and a satisfying, or at least an excusable fort of a Thing, while a Sinner is under his present Enchantments;

Pfal. 36. and, as 'tis faid, He florers bin-falf in his own Eyes, meil his his-quity he found to be Hateful. Sin feams a light Thing to a Man, while he is Enchanted and Entangled with it; but ask a Dying Man, What is the beariest Land that hier upon you? He will say, Aly Sin, my Sin! Oh, my Iniquities, they are as an beary Burden, see heavy for me! What faith Solomon, about the Sin of Drunken-Prov. 23: nefs ? At the last it biteth like a

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Serpent, and Bingerb like an Adder. A Dying Man feels a Deadly Sring of Sin upon his Mind, and wishes, Oh, that I had never meddled with is! The Dying Drunkard fays, I had bester have frallow'd any Gall, than fo many Excessive Caps. The Dying Watton finds he had better have been shot through with any pery Darts, than with those of Unchaftity. The Dying Swearer, finds he had better have taken fo many Coals, than fo many Ombs into his Mouth. The Dying Cheater, finds he had as good have drunk down fo much melted Silver, as have Rob'd his Neighbour. A Man Man that has missipent his Hours, with vain and lewd Company; he can't keep from them for his Life: When this Idle Man comes to Dye, his old Companions coming about him, appear like so many horrid Rattle-Saakes; he crys out, O Lord, gather not my Saul with such Sinners; Lord, let me go to the Company of them, that led a Religious Life. I say then, Those Men don't shew themselves Min, who have not now the same Opinion of Irreligious Actions, that they will have when they come to Dye; and who do not choose to be with Religious Company, rather than to six with vain Persons.

Briefly; The Cry of Dying Men:
is, My Sin, it has undere me! it
has undere me! And we don't
shew our falves Men, if we don't fee
this, before we fall into our Dying.

Hours.

Thus, you have feen irrefragable Demonstration, That Men do not Ast Reasonably, if they do not Live Religiously. That I may my felf Ast Reasonably, I must now turn this Demonstration, into an Exhortation unto all my Hearers, to Live Religiously.

Sirs, if any of you walk in the Ways of Irreligion; I Summon you to the Bar of your own Reason; certain I am, that you will be dreadfully Condemned at that Bar: But then, Oh, shew yourselves Men, and Think, what a Condemnation you must expect from the more dreadful Bar of Heaven: For, God is greater than our Conscience.

Many Hearers do much admire that which they call Rational Preaching; but when they have oppos'd it unto Scriptural Preaching, they have but betray'd a sufficient want of Reason. The most shallow Divines, and the most empty Harangues, have most unjustly been sometimes distinguish'd by the Name of Rational. Whereas, the more of Gospel there is in our Preaching, the more of Reason there is in it. Scripture is Reason, in its highest Elevation. I am now accordingly to set before you, diverse Lessons of Scripture, in such Terms, that you shall horribly Sin against Reason, if you slight them.

I. Shew your felves Men, and be not so Brutish, as to commit any of the Faults for which the Brutes themselves may Reproach us. A wicked Man, is called, A Brutish Psal. 92. Man. Most Reasonably may that 6. Man be called so, that shall be so Unreasonable as to do the vile Things, which the very Brutes, by the meer Instinct of Nature, avoid. God has implanted a Natural Instinct, into the Unreasonable Creatures, partly that so the Reasonable Ones, may be by them Hieroglyphically Caution'd and Instructed

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structed in many Points of Difwith Reason, partly for this purpose, that we may apprehend those Hieroglyphicks. Many Things there are, wherein if we do amils, the Brutes, though they are Mutes, will very Loudly, and as very Justly cast Reproach upon us. As now, Shew your felves Men, and thankfully Confider and Acknowledge, the Benefits which the Good God is daily conferring upon you, and Love, and Serve, and Seek your Benefactor. If you do it not, the Ox and the Ass, will Repreach your Ingratitude : We read it, Hear, O Heavens, and give Ear, O Earth; lfajah I. The Ox knows his Owner, and the As his Master's Crib; but Ifrael doth not know, my People doth not confider: Ah, finful Nation.

Again, Show yourfelves Men, and let not flip the Seafons of Grace, but Seafonably apply yourfelves, to Do the Service, and. do it not, the Stork, and the Turtle, the Crane, and the Sud-

low,

nefs: We reach your Sleepinefs: We reach it, The Stark is Jet. 8. 6.
Heaven knows her appointed Times,
and the Turtle, the Crane, and the
Swallow, observe the Time of their
coming, but my People know not
the Judgment of the Lord;

Once more; Show yourfelves
Men, and mind the Business of
your Particular Vocations, with
Honesty and Industry. If you do
it not, the Ant will Reproach
your Slothfulness: We read it,
Go to the Ant, thou Sluggard, con-Prov. 6.
sider ber ways, and be wife, — 6.
she provideth by Meat in the Summer.

Yet again; Are there among you any Children Unduriful unto their Parents? Oh, more flow yourselves Men, left the young Rovens, and the young Eagles Reproach you for your Undutifulness: We read, that The Eye Prov. 302 that mocks at his Father, and de-17. Spifeth to obey his Mother, the Revens of the Valley shall pick it out, and the young Eagles shall eat it. When the Old Rovens are fick, and spent with Age, the Toung ones

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ones will keep with them, and be marvellously kind unto them. When the Old Eagles are fo impaired with Age, that they can't Feed themselves, the Toung ones Feed them, and Help them with a marvellous Tenderness. Behold. the Birds of Heaven, ready to fly in thy Face, and fcratch out thine Eyes, if thy Parent be ill

requited ! Furthermore; It was an Admo-

16.

nition which our Lord gave un-Mat. 10. to his Disciples, Be wife as Serpents, and harmless as Doves. A Serpent perceiving himself to be much Hated, keeps himself out of Harms way as much as ever he can; he does not throw himfelf into Dangers; he affronts no Body, affaults no Body, and provokes no Body, that will not first meddle with him. Christians. show your selves Men, and remembring that an evil World hates you, do you prudently decline all needless Provocations of other Men; elfe the Wisdom of the Serpent will Reproach you. A Dove is Innocent; and Patient; cheats

cheats no Body, hurts no Body, damnifies no Body, revenges no Injury. Christians, show your selves Men, and be Injurious to none, but Serviceable to all, as far as we lawfully may, in all their Interests; else the Goodness of the

Dove will Reproach you. Moreover, The Sins of Intemperance, I was going to fay, They are Beaftly Sins : But I should wrong the Beafts to call them fo; the Beafts do but Reproach our Intemperance. Oh, shew yourselves Men. It was with too much of Reason said by Chrysostom, An Ass is wifer than a Drunkard. When Clareanus was urged unto the Drinking of more than was for his Good, his Answer was, * Would * Num ifyou have me show tess Wit than a to cone in-Dog? One, who had spent a spientio-Night in drinking of Healths, ri-vem, me ding home, at a Brook in the Road, bad his Horfe to drink the Health of a Person he named unto him; the Horse not feeling any Need of Drink, took no notice of

it; whereupon the Dilguised Ma-

as to make this Reflection, Alas, this poor Horse has more of Reason

than his Drunken Mafter.

I'll have done, when I have noted this one Thing more. Do we indulge a confiderable Number of Drones; People, that might Work for their Living, but can give no tolerable account of any Work by which they Live ? Sirs, There is not one Hive of Bees, in any of our Gardens, but what Reproaches us for our allowing of any Drones among us. The Example of the wellgovern'd Bees, may Sting us, with Shame for our Negligence. One writing of these curious Animals, very truly fays, Reason, as abused by us, is as much our Condemnation, as our Prerogative.

ver do any of those things, which you plainly See and Feel, bring no Good, but much Harm, to those who do them. Will a Mando that, which he sensibly finds does him all manner of Harm, and no manner of Good? No, the very

very Beafts themselves will shun

fuch Things as thefe.

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The Sin of profane Swearing: I wonder what shadow of Good, any Man can think to get by it. In every other Sin, a Man aims at Pleasure, or Prosit, or Honour; but the Swearer, as the Christian Poet Sings,

Lets his Soul run for nought, as little fearing;
Were I an Epicure, I could bate Swearing,

his Almighty and Eternal Maker, and this without the prospect of making any of the least Advantage to himself! To incur the Displeasure of the Infinite God, for nothing but a sortish Custom of having the Bold Sound of a Big Word in your Language! Wretches, Do but shew yourselves Men, and you'll talk no more so exceedingly Professly, nor let such Biosphensy come out of your Mouths.

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But there are some Sins, wherein the Sinners themselves have already found a sensible Detriment, Now, shew yourfelves Men, and no more Tafte the Things that have already Poison'd you. We fay, A Burnt Child will dread the Fire. Sirs, can you tell of no Sins, that have already Burnt your Fingers? You have Evidently done yourselves a Mischief, by what you have done. Oh, shew yourselves Men, and not worse than Children : Say, I have done that which hath not profited me, and I will therefore do it no more, Certainly, a Drunkard herein does not shew bimfetf a Man, when, as Prov. 23. Solomon fays, Who bath Wo ? They that tarry long at the Wine - Yet, fay they, I will feek it yet again. Man, Lif at least we may call thee, A Man!] Haft thou not paid very dear, for thy keeping fuch and fuch lewd Company? Thy Company, and thy Drinking, and Gaming, and Filthinefs, with fuch Company, doft thou not plainly feel, that thou art the morfe for

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for it? Thy Health decay'd, thy Name difgraced, thy Purse wasted? Shew thy self a Man, and, Oh, don't play the Fool at the old rate any more. Come away, for shame come away; and, my Son, if Sinners entice, answer them, No, I have always got more Harm than Good, by being with you; Depart from me ye Evil-doers, that I may keep the Commandments of God.

Or, I will suppose, That you have never yet in your own Experience, metwith the Evil Effects of these and those Evil Actions. Nevertheless, have you not seen the Evil Confequence of fuch Actions, in other Men? The Judgments of God upon others, will he Warnings unto us, if we shew ourselves Men. Have not you feen other Men, terribly Deftroy'd by the Judgments of God upon them, for their Wickedness? Then shew your selves Men; and as an Argument against all such Wickedness, now fay, Destruction from God is a Terror to me. Seen! I'll tell you what you have feen. You You have feen the Judgments of God cutting of whole Nations, for their Despiting and Refusing the Glorious Gospel of the Lord Jefus Chrift. You have feen the Judgments of God, upon the Raft Wishes of Men, bringing upon them the very Things that they have wish'd. You have forn the Judgments of God, punishing Drunkenness with Poverty, with Sickliness, with Ignominy, and with Tragical Death. You have fron the Judgments of God, leaving Sabash-breakers to Break all the Laws of Heaven, and haften their Falls into that place of Torment where they fee no Reft. You have feen the Judgments of God, heavily Curfing the Children that fet light by Father and Mother, and causing them to Dye before their Time, yea, to Dye upon the Gallows. You have feen the Judgments of God, upon Wheremongers and Adulterers, making them to Mourn at the last, when their Flesh and their Body back been Confumed. You have feen the Judgments of God, frangely Comuming ing

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ming the Effates got by Gaming, and Cheating, and Stealing, and Robbing, and Pyracy, and Burning Coals, carried into the Nefts that have been Feather'd by Difhonesty. You, my young Folks, have feen the fearful Judgments of God, safting the Fierceness of his Anger, upon the Young Folks of our Land, that have Cast off Fear, and Restrained Prayer before Him. Now, if you frew yourselves Men, you will take these awful Warnings of Heaven. Oh, them yourfelves Men, and by abandoning these Transgressions, declare, Lord, I am afraid of thy Judgments.

Acflecting on your Errand into the World, make due Reflections also on what you have done concerning it. A Man is a Creature capable of Reflex Als, and there is none but Man in the visible Creation so. Every Man comes into the World by the Order of God, and on an Errand for Him. He that would here bimself a Man, must reflect, Why am I in the World?

Ifa. 43.

28.

And, What have I to do in the World? Our Errand hither is express'd in those Words, Thu People have I formed for my felf, they Shall shew forth my Praise. It is, to Observe and Adore the Perfections of the Infinite God, and bear a Testimony to the Truths and Ways, and yield Obedience to the Laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, in this World, and so to prepare for a bleffed State in another. In short, our Errand hither is, To Glorify God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, in Conforming to the Rules and Hopes of His Holy Religion. That Man does not them himself a Man, who counts himfelf Born for any meaner Purpofes. He that Lives only to Eat, and Drink, and Play, and Sleep, and by some Labour to purchase himself Conveniencies for all of those; What? I pray, Does that Man shew himself a Man ? But then, Oh, shew your selves Men, by Examining yourselves, how far you have done what you were Cor. 11. Born to do. Says the Apostle, 28. Let a Man Examine bimself. He that

that would show himself a Man, let him do it, by Self-examination. Of what ? The Prophet has thus answer'd That ; Thus faith the Lord Jer. 8. 6. of Hosts, Consider your ways. It was a fad Complaint, No Man faid, what have I done? Let there be no fuch thing by Heaven Complained over us : But, floor yourfelves Men, and retire from the Noise of secular Business, and ponder with yourselves; Well, How many Years have I been in the World? And what have I been a-doing in all these Years? Have I minded any thing yet, but vain Diversions from the main Business of my Life? What Progress have I made in the Knowledge of GOD, and of the Lord TESUS CHRIST? And what Service have I done for His Glorious Name? And what good Preparistion have I made, for a Better World ? Reflect on the Conduct of your Lives, and shew yourselves Men, by Examining your felves whether you have Lived like Men!

IV. Shew your felves Men, and feek not your Happiness in those poor

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poor and low Enjoyments, that never can make any Rational Creatures Happy. Unfanctified Men, will Dream of a Happiness to be found, in the Enjoyments of this World ; but if we would fhew ourfelves Men, we must away with fo vain a Dream. The ever-blessed God, made Man for himself, and gave all these inferiour Things to Man, as only Helps and Means to bring him to Himfelf. Such are the Faculties, and fuch the Appetites of Man, that nothing but a God can fatisfy him. Come Pla. 73. then, O Man, and fay, Lord, whom have I in Heaven but Thee, and there is nothing on the Earth, that I defire besides thee : God is my Portion for ever. Let Men frem themselves Men, and not fancy, that Happiness and Contentment is to be found in those Worldly Things, which flatter the Luft of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eye, and the Pride of Life. The Enjoyments of this Life, are Courted by the most of Men, as their fovereign Happiness: It may be Amos2.7. faid of them, They pant after the Dust

25.

Dust of the Earth. An Happines, for a Snake, or a Toad, rather than a Man! Men pursue after nothing but that they may have their Senses gratified, and their Estates flourishing, and their Neighbours putting a Value upon them. Whereas, if we would indeed thew our felves Men, we should fee, That all these things are mi-Terable Comforters, and broken Ciforms, and lying Vanities; and that for to feek Happiness in them, is to Rejoyce in a thing of nought. Luther did therefore shew himself a Man, when upon some Worldly Enjoyments that flowed in upon him, he thus addressed the God of Heaven, O my God, I earneftly protest unto thee, that I will not be put off with such things as these. As 1 Cor. 15. the Apostle faid, If we have Hope 19. only in this Life, we are of all Men the most miserable. So may all Men for, If we have our Happiness only in the Things of this Life, we are of all Creatures the most miserable. Sirs, know you not, That never any Man did feek his Happiness in the Enjoyments of this

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World, but he lost what he fought? The Experiment of coming at Happiness in sublunary Things, has been Tryed, and Repeated, and Altered, Millions of Times; but, after all, it has been cryed out, Eccles. I. Behold, all is Vanity and Vexation

Ecclel. 1.

of Spirit. The Spirit of Man still finds, as the fick Miser did of the Bags of Gold, he called for, Ah, They will not do! They will not do! Yea, know you not, That if you seek all your Happiness, only in the Enjoyments of this World, then you lose all your Happiness, at the leaving of this World. As 'tis said, When a Rich

Pfal. 49.

World. As 'tis faid, When a Rich Man dies, he shall carry nothing away. Thus, let a Man have never so much of this World about him, he shall shortly take his Leave of it all. And what is become of all his Happiness, when his Eyes are sunk, and his Breath gone, and his Heart stopd, and a Death-Shroud, with a few Clods of Earth, is all that is left unto him? Oh, shew yourselves Men, and no longer seek for Happiness, in these deceitful Things. Raise

up your Thoughts, O Rational Souls, to an Happiness, that shall be worthy of you; an Happiness, that shall suit your Noble Qualities, an Happiness, that will be the Good Part, never to be taken away. If you will do like Men, you'll place your only Happiness, in the Enjoyment of God by Christ, through eternal Ages.

V. Shew yourselves Men, and while you are making Provision for your Bodies, let your Souls be as well provided for. 'Tis the Priviledge of Man to have a Soul, a most valuable and never-dying. Sout. He that would hew himfelf a Man, must remember, That befides his Body, and within his Body, he hath a wonderful Soul; a Jewel, whereof the Body is but the Cabinet : A SOUL, I fay; or, A Spiritual and Immortal Substance, endued with the Powers of Knowing, and Willing, and Affecting to be vitally United unto an Human Body. But, if we show our-Selves Men, that Thing, The. SOUL, the SOUL, will be of 26.

all things, the most Considerable unto us, and we shall often Confider on those Words of our Mat. 16. Lord, What is a Man profited, if he gain the whole World, and lofe his own Soul ? We are at a World of Pains to get our Body well accommodated; for this, we Rife Early; for this, we Sit up Late; for this, we Eat the Bread of Carefulness, that we may get Bread for our Body. We have all this while a Soul within us, that makes a lamentable Cry unto us; When, O Man, when shall I, thy undone Soul, be look'd after? Thou hast spent many a Tear in tabouring to support, and preferve, and adorn a Body, that yet must feed the Worms : When wilt thou do any thing for thy Soul, that is in danger of going down into endless Miseries? Now, shew yourselves Men, by hearing the Cries of your own Souls, and using your Cares for your Souls. Your Souls are under a Sentence of everlafting Death: Will you do nothing to get that Sentence off ? Your Souls are deprived of the Divine Image: Will you do nothing to get that Image

Image reftor'd? Your Souls are Enflaved unto Satan: Will you do nothing to be refcued out of your Slavery? Your Souls are perishing in horrible Distempers: Will you do nothing that those Distempers may be Cured. Alas, you don't Ast like Men, in doing to.

You Feed your Bodies : But, Sher yourselves Men, and obtain for your Souls, The Bread of Life. You Clothe your Bodies : But, Shew your selves Men, and obtain for your Souls, The Garmenis of.
Righteausness. Your Badies are with no little Coft, Lodg'd infcoovenient Houses, for a very limite while : But, her your felves Men, and obtain for your Souls, An House Eternal in the Heavens. Oh! If Men would shew themfelves Men, with what Anguish of Soul, would they lay to Heart, the Condition of their own Souls, and pierce the very Heavens with that Cry, O Lard, I befeech thee, Pfal, 116. deliver my Soul ! And, Parents, 4let the Souls of your Children, be in these Regards unto you, like D. 4

your own Souls. What? Are your Children but the Children of Swine ? Shew your selves Men. and be not Regardless of their Souls; Do all that you can to Save them out of the Wretchedness, which is, through your Corrupt Nature, convey'd unto their Souls. It is well faid, by one of the Ancients, He that minds his Child's Body, more than his Soul, is like One, that if his Child, and his Dog were like to be Drowned, hould be sollicitous to save his Dog, but let his Child perish in the Water. Is this to do like a Man, think you ? No, 'tis like a Dog rather than a Man. Oh, shew yourselves Men, and think, I nourish, I adorn the Bodies of my Children, but their Souls are starved, their Souls are naked, their Souls are under the Wrath of God : I am in Agonies to help them, when their Bodies are Sick, but their Souls are pining away in their Iniquities : Deal with them, do for them accordingly.

VI. Shew yourfelves Men, and Attend upon the Ordinances of the Lord Jesus Christ, with your Eyes upon the Ends, for which He hath Ordained them. To All without an End, is to Act not like a Man. One great Concern of our Lives, is to attend on the Natural, and Appointed Worship of God, in the Affemblies of His People. If we would hew our felves Men, we should be able to give a Reasonable Account of our being at any time in those Assemblies. We read of a confused Assembly at Ephefus, The Acts, 19. Assembly was confused, and the most 32. part knew not wherefore they were come together. But they did not them themselves Men : I can't fay, whether Paul had not then his Fight with the Beafts of Ephelius. Tis great pity that any fuch Thing should ever be said of any Christian Assembly. And yet fuch are the Thoughtless, and Careless Dispositions of Men, that when they come together, very many of them Think not wherefore they are come together. Many come only DS

because 'tis the Custom, and the Fashion to come. Sirs, The very Dogs that follow their Masters, come also upon that Account. Or, perhaps, many come to please their Fancy, or, to keep their Credit. An Account not much better than the former.

Shew yourselves Men, and when you come to the Christian Assembly, be able to give a Man-like Account of what you do. When the People went out unto the Sermons of that Excellent Preacher, John Baptist, our Lord thus put

When we come to a Christian Assembly, if we would shew our solves Men, we should be able in a Reasonable manner, to Answer that Question, What is it for? The main Ends, for which our Lord Jesus Christ, hath directed our Use of His Ordinances, are furn-

our Fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. Now, let those be your Ends, in the using of these Ordinances. In the Christian Assembly, be able to say,

I am here, that I may Glorify the Lord Jesus Christ, in Obedience to the Commandment of that Glorious Lord. Be able to say, I am here, that I may obtain more Acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Mystery of Salvation by Him. Be able to say, I am here, that I may receive Benefit from the Lord Jesus Christ, and have my Salvation furthered.

Yea, and let the more particular Ends of every Ordinance, have a Room in your most awful Thoughts, when you are before God ingag'd in that Ordinance. Why do you keep the Lord's Day ? Shew yourfelves Men ; let it be to Commemorate the Resurrection of the Lord Jefus Chrift; and affine your expectation of, and preparation for, the Great Sabbatism that will arrive at your own Refurrection. Why do you fland up at the publick Prayers? Shew yourfelves Men ; let it be to implore Heaven for all the Bleffings of Peace, with Godliness and Honesty, upon yourselves and others. Why do you bear part in the publick Pfalms? Sher

Shew yourselves Men; let it be to Admonish yourselves, and Magnify your Lord. Why do you give Ear to the publick Preaching? Shew your closes Men; let it be, that your Souls may be cast into the Mold of what you Hear, your Minds Enlightned, your Hearts Rectified, your Lives Reformed, by what you Hear. Why do you feek Admission into a Church-Fellowship? Shew yourselves Men ; let it be, that being built up in your most Holy Faith, you may be found Written among the Living of the Mystical Church. Why do you ask Baptism for yourselves, and for your Children? Shew your selves Men; let it be to Signify, and Testify your Good Answer to the Proposals of the Covenant of Grace, and lay hold on the Promises of that Covenant. Why do you approach to the Sacrament of the Eucharift? Shew yourselves Men; let it be, to Revive in your own Souls, the Holy Remembrance of what hath been done for us by our Lord and Saviour; and have your Intereft terest in all the Great Salvation of our Lord, Seal'd unto you. Why do you maintain the Ecelesiastical Discipline ? Shew yourselves Men; let it be, to Recover Fallen Sinners unto Repentance, and represent unto the World; what fort of Sinners will be Banished from the Heavenly Kingdom: Finally, Why do you cast your Mites into the Lord's Day's Collections ? Shew your felves Men; let it be, to Pay your Quit-Rents unto the Great Lord of all your Poffessions; and that these Things going up as a Memorial before God in Heaven, you may be fitted for His Heavenly Mercies. This is Manly Religion.

vill. Shew your felves Men; and whether God have dispensed Comforts or Sorrows unto you, endeavour to hear the Calls of those Dispensations. It is the part of a Reasonable Man, to think, what may be the Reason and the Design of the Lord's Dealings with him, and to comply with the Lord's Design in All.

Has

Has our God multiplied Comforts unto us, we do not shew ourselves Men, if we do not now study and contrive, with the Pfalmift, What shall I render to the Lord, for all his Benefits ? It was urged in the Epiftle to the Romans, I befeech you, Brethren, by the Mercies of God, that you prefent your Badies, a living Sucrifice, Holy, acceptable to God, which is your Reasonable Service. Hath God bestow'd much Mercy on you, 'tis but Reasonable that you render all Service to Him. Shew yourfelves Men, and Resolve with yourselves, What? Shall I go on in Rebellions against the God, who does continually follow me with his Goodness and Mercy ? No, I will not be fo Foolish and Unwife, as thus Ill to Requite the Lord: But I will fear, and love, and ferve my Good God, and Live unto Him, as long as I Live. On the other fide; Hath our God inflicted Sorrows upon us? We do not from ourfelies Men, if we have not the Defire of that af-Rom. 12. flicted Man, Lord, shew me where-

fore thou Contendest with me ! It

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was faid, Though shou should off bray Prov. 27. a Fool in a Morear, yet will not his 22. Foolishness depart from him. For a Man to be as Foolish, as Carnal, as Workly, as Prayerless, afper his Afflictions, as he was before; does he do like a Man, in that incorrigible Stupidity ? No, he is but a Fool bray'd in a Mortar. Shew your felves Men, and come to this Refolution with yourselves; What ? Have I been Scourged by God, and Shall I provoke Hom to employ yet more Soourges upon me? No. I will return to the God what fmites me, and I will turn from all my Provocations. Lord, before I was Afflicted, I went aftray, but if thou make me better by my Afflictions, it will be good for me, that I have been Afflicted. This 'tis, to frem our fetues Men, under the Dispensations of Ged.

VIII. Shew your felves Mon, and having the Salvation of the Lord Jesus Christ, offered unto you, do not madly Reject the Gracious Offers of it. * He doth not shew himself a * Quis ni-Man, that Rejects a Good Offer. si mentical lines!

It was an Offer that Heaven once

2 Chron. made unto Solomon, Ask what I

1. 7. Shall give thee. Had Solomon then
Shewn himself a Man, if he had not
accepted that Offer? Sirs, This
is a wondrous Thing, The Holy
One of God appearing to us, as

1 Kings He did unto Solomon, with Length

13, 14. of Days in his Right-Hand, and in

of Days in his Right-Hand, and in his Left-Hand Riches and Honour, makes this Offer now unto us all; Ask what I Shall do for you. All the Things contained in the very great and precious Promifes of the New-Covenant, are offer'd unto them. that will but fincerely Accept thereof. Hearken to the Voice of the Lord of Glory, and be aftonish'd: From the Excellent Glary, there is this Offer made unto us; Man, if thou wilt Accept it, I will, by the Imputation of my Righteousness, make thee perfectly Righteons before the Judgment-Seat of God: If thou wilt Accept it, I will make thee Holy, and by the Influences of my Holy Spirit, Sanstifying thee throughout, help thee to be daily perfecting Holiness in the Fear of God : If thou milt Accept it I mill

will guide thee by my Counsel, and

bring thee to my Glory.

Now, shew yourselves Men, and Humbly, and Gladly, and Thankfully Accept this Offer; and cry to God for the Affistance of His Grace, that you may Accept thereof.

Our Lord Jesus Christ, coming to an Impotent Man, He faith Joh. 5. 6. unto him, Wilt thou be made whole? That Bleffed Lord feeing us in our deplorable State, which by Sin we are fallen into, He demands of us, Wilt thou be Saved out of this miserable State? Ah, Condemned Sinner, Art thou willing to be Justified, and Entitled unto Life Eternal ? Slave of Satan, Art thou willing to be made a Free-Man in the City of God? Child of Wrath, Art thou willing to be made an Heir of Heaven? Sink of Lust, Art thou willing to be made a Temple of the Holy Spirit for over ?

Now, Shew yourselves Men; Let not the Impertinencies of this World, cause you to Weglest so Great Salvation. Lift up your Hearts.

Hearts, unto your Compassionate Lord, saying, Lord, I am willing, Oh, let thy Grace make me willing! The Man that is not willing thus to be Saved, shall Dye a Beast, and Rise a Devil.

IX. Shew your felves Men, and being mortal Men, be not unmindful of your own Mortality. Man is Mortal: He does not there himself a Man, who does not count himself a Mortal. He that forgets his Mortality, forgets that he is a Man. We have enough, and enough to Convince us, of what we read in the Pfalms, What Man is he that Liveth, and (ball not fee Death ? And in the Book of Job, Man that is Born of a Woman, is of few Days. Well then; Shew your felves Men, by being mindful that you are but Men; and Live not as if you were to Live always in this Dying World. By Dying Daily, in Meditating on, and Realizing of our hastning Death, we shall shew ourfelves Men; and prove ourselves Wife Men, and Good Men. 'Tis not

not the part of a Man, but of a Mad-Man, to banish all Thoughts of the Future State, and purfue the Things of this World, with fuch Hurry, and Fury, as if one were never to go out of this World. Some finful Persons will fay of a Thing they never thought of, I thought no more of it, than of my Dying Day! Lamentable! What a Man art thou, that never thinkest of thy Dying Day? Shew your felves Men, and when you come into, or go out of your Houses, think, I shall shortly be carried unto the House appointed for all the Living. When you put off your Clothes, think, I hall thorsty be throwded in a Winding-Sheet. When you enter your Beds, think, I shall shortly tye down in my Grave. Often Affect yourfelves, by thinking, how Certain your Death is, and how Uncertain the Time of your Death. And let the affecting Thought thereof, make you afraid of mif-spending your Time, in those Things, that will be Grievous unto you, when you come to Dye. Alas,

Alas. Men do scarce never for little them themselves Men, as when they are at a Loss for an odd Thing, they call, Pastime. Ah, Pastime; What a Word is that ! For a Man that has but a short Glass of Time, to make ready for a tremendous Eternity; and for this Man to use his Wits for the Inventing of Pastime, and fquander away numberless Hours, in meer Pastime; certainly, he forgets that he is a Man. Recreations may be Needful and Ufeful to a Man, but in immoderate Recreations, a Man does not shew himself a Man.

In Fine, Shew thy self a Man, by taking the present Time, which is thy only Time, to make ready for the End of all thy Time. Don't leave the Everlasting State of thy Soul at Peradventures: There is no Unconverted Man, but, for ought he can tell, he may before to Morrow Morning, be thrown down into the Place of Dragons: He may this Night be irrecoverably siezed by the burning Indignation

dignation of God. Sure, That Man does not shew himself a Man, who can Sleep quietly, when, for ought he can tell, he shall awake in Eternal Torments. Oh, Shew yourselves Men, by an Immediate Conversion to God, and not procrastinating your Endeavours to get into good Terms with Heaven, through Pretences of a more convenient Season, whereof no Man can be assured.

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JOHN I. xlviii.

When thou wast under the Fig-Tree, I saw thee.

AS he not then so Retired, that no Human Eye could See him? It should seem so! For when he perceived, that our Lord had seen him, he concluded that there must

must be something more than Human in our Lord; he cried out, Then are the Son of God!

Thou are the Son of God! John r.
We will presently try, whether 49.
we can't inform ourselves what
our Nathaniel (for that was his Ver. 45.
Name) was now doing under the cap. ibid.

Name) was now doing under the Fig-Tree. But we will first make an agreeable Reflection. In the Beginning of the Old Testament, we find a Transgressor, trying to cover himself with Fig-Leaves; but the Great God unto his Terror discovering of him. In the Beginning of the New Testament, we find a Believer under the concealment of a Fig-Tree; but unto his Comfort, not concealed from the Lord. This Harmony may deserve to have some Notice taken of it.

Who was this Nathaniel? Tis an Enquiry whereto there is little to be answer'd. Only, some Learned Men, do with much probability Conjecture, That he was the same with Bartholomew. The Apostle Bartholomew was also called, Nathaniel. But we may with a little more of Assurance, proceed

28.

proceed upon our first Enquiry. What was Nathaniel now doing under the Fig-Tree ? We may be fure, his Employment was acceptable to our Lord JESUS CHRIST. There is very great Cause to think, That he was Employ'd in the Devotions of a Pious Man, in the Devout Exercises of Piety, This is implied in the Approbation which our Lord feems to give, of what He saw him a doing. But we may arrive perhaps, to a yet more particular Satisfaation, What were the Devotions, what the Exercises of our Nathaniel ?

First; Our Lord calls this Good Joh. 1.47. Man, An Israelite indeed ! A true Child of Jacob. Now Jacob Gen. 32. was one Eminent for Secret Supplications; by Secret Supplications it was, that he got the Name of Israel. Without a Frequency in Secret Supplications, one cannot be an Ifraelite indeed. It was doubtless from his Abounding in Secret Supplications under his Fig-Tree, that Nathaniel arrived unto this Honourable Appellation.

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Secondly; It appears, That this Good Man was one who much acquainted himself with the Oracles of God. He had newly been Difputing, That the Meffiah could not come out of Nazareth. Why ? He had learn'd from the Oracles of God, That the Messiah was to come out of Bethlehem. 'Tis not unlikely, That our Nathaniel was engaged in Secret Meditations on the Word of God, under the Fig-Tree. Under the Fig-Tree he did with Secret Meditations endeavour to gather the Fruits growing on this Tree of Life, the Word of God.

How suitably is the Sincerity of Nathaniel commended by our Saviour? To be very Conscientious of secret Religion as well as of social Religion; To be much in secret Supplications, and secret Meditations, as well as in Publick Worsship; To be Devoutly employ'd under the Fig-Tree, as well as in the Temple: 'Tis a Proof of Sincerity; 'tis a Mark of a sincere Christian: This is the Man, in whom there is no Guile; no reigning Hypocrify.

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A Debant Man, will, in tis Retirements, carry on his Debotions.

A Godly Man will fornetimes Retire, that he may carry on the

Exercises of Godliness.

All the People of God will uphold Houthold Diety. They will Worship God with their Families. The Genuine Children of Abraham, I know them, they will call their Children and Servants to joyn with them in the Worship of God.

But this is not enough. The People of God will also uphold Closet Diety. They will Worship God in their Retirements. They cannot Live without fecret Communion with God. And it is a CASE upon which a Discourse

is demanded of me;

What should be the Boly Employments of a Christian in his Daily Retirements ?

Or, What is to be, The Keligion of the Closet? [The Religion of the Fig-Tree?] What
should be the secret Services of
Religion, performed by them that
would approve themselves Israelites indeed?

I am willing to furnish my Children, with something that may be, unto them, A Companion in Solitude; some Directions how to Entertain themselves in Solitude, and find themselves with such Entertainments, that they may be, Least alone, when Most alone.

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Wherefore there is, First, One Preliminary and Preparatory Article of Religion, which I will inculcate upon them; and that is this.

In your most secret Retirements, always remember, That you are not retired from the View of the Great GOD; That the Glorious Lord still sees you, when you are never so much Retired. The you are under the Fig-Tree, and never so close, yet keep alive this Remembrance; I have the Eye of my Glorious LORD upon me! When E 2

you are where no Eye fees

24.

you, do not forget that the Eye of the Omnipresent God sees you. If you are in the most fecret Places, yet hear the Great GOD faying to you, Can any hide him-Jer. 23. self in secret Places, that I shall not fee him ? faith the Lord. you are in your fecret Places, you may be tempted unto some finful Actions. The Tempter may, from the Advantage of Secrefy, violently follicit you, to fomething or other, that may Grieve the Pure Spirit of God. Let your Answer to the Tempter be ; No, The Great GOD looks upon me, and is acquainted with all my Doings !

> The Hundred and Thirty Ninth Pfalm, would afford you, methinks, proper Sentences to be written on the Walls of your Closets;

D Lozd, — Thou knowell my Down-fitting, and my Ap-tiling; Pfal. 139. 2, 3. Thou understandest my Thought afar off ; - Ca hither thall 3 flee Ver. 7. from thy Prefence ?

He that fhuns Impieties before Men only, shows, as : one we'll Tays, That Men are the day Gads that

that he serves. To take Delight in unlawful Objects, or Actions, when we have God looking on, 'tis worse than, To Spue before a Prince!' Behold, a stroke of Angelical Purity! Si quis Deum ita metueret, ut Regem, Angelus foret; It is, to be under the Eye of God, as having the Eye of a mighty Prince

always upon us.

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My Child, Should the Holy ESUS appear visibly to thee in thy Closet, would it not render thee there very Circumspell? Why, His Divinity is with us there; and why fhould it not have as much Respect with us, as His Humanity? And, Oh, let This, even This, be a vast Encouragement unto you, to abound in the Duties of the most fecret Religion : My God fees what I do in Secret! We read, Shut thy Door, Pray to thy Father Mat. 6.6. which is in fecret; thy Father fees. in fecret. The Eye of the Great GOD, let That be Theatre enough. Tho' no Mortal knows the Prayers, the Tears, the Flights of Elevated Christianity, which your make in fewer Places, yet they are

all known to the Infinite GOD; And this is Infinitely more, than if they were known to all the World. Verily, The Eye of God will be always for Good upon them, whom the Eye of God animates always to the doing of Good. It is the most notable Evidence of Uprightness that can be thought upon, for a Man to be secretly Religious upon this Confideration; God knows the way that I take. My Friend, if upon Trial, it be found that this Confideration, has a strong Influence upon thee, thou wilt come forth as Gold. It is a Golden Saint,

* As the who thus has, * His Flesh Nailed Seventy by the Fear of God.

Plal. 119.

We will now go on to those Employments, which are to be pursued by a Christian in his Retirements; yea, for the sake of which, O Christian, thou art to pursue Retirements. A Christian must not only be Well-employ'd, when he happens to be Retired; but he must every Day be Retired; that he may be so Employed. The Employments cut out for thy Closet,

The Religion of the Closet. Closet, O Christian, are Holy Supplications, and Holy Meditations.

The First EMPLOYMENT.

You must Retire for Holy Supplications, in your daily Retirements, you are to Supplicate for the HELP of the Glorious LORD.

Secret Paper, This is that amiable and admirable Effort of Christianity, which is now to be Fervently Commended: Oh! let it be with all possible Fervency Practifed! Secret Brayer, to be every Day address'd unto the Glorious Heaver of Prayer ! Secret New Creature! The Golden Rey to Un-lock all the Treasures of Heaven ! The Safery, the Delight, the Glory of every Child of God upon Earth.

Hearken, my Children, to the Admonitions of the Lord!

I will, first, make an Essay, with an ungainfayable Importunity, to gain your Confent, and Purpole, to fet upon the Practife of Secret Braver immediately. Wherefore,

I have an Errand unto thee. O CONSCIENCE! I Demand of the Conscience, that is to Speak and Judge for GOD, in the Minds of those, who are now called upon, feriously to Ponder and Answer these Enquiries.

I. Can there be any thing more Positive, than that Commandment of our Lord IESUS CHRIST?

Mat. 6.6. Enter into thy Closet, and when thou haft (but thy Door, Pray to thy Father which is in Secret. And therefore, To Live without fecret Prayer, [If indeed this be to Live! If a Sinner who does it, be not rather Dead while be does Live! I is it not plainly to Despise the Holy Commandment of the Lord Jesus Christ ? Will not the Name, and the Hope of a Christian, be forfeited by fuch a Disobedience to the Holy Commandment ?

Mat. 6.5. II. Our Lord fays, Thou Shalt not be as the Hypocrites, BUT Pray in fecret. Is it not a rare thing for Hypocrites, to Delight more in secret Prayer, than in acting up-

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on a more publick Stage? Or, if Hypocrites do for a while thus Delight in God, is it not rare for them always thus to Call upon Him ? Is it not the frequent Confession of those, who by proving Apostates from a fair Profesfion, have proved, that they were but Hypocrites in it; That while they made all their Show of Religion; they either wholly neglected fecret Prayer to God, or at least, they very rarely met with any thing of God in fecret Prayer ! In fhort, Is not a gross Neglect of Secret Prayer, in a Professor of Religion, a desperate Symptom of Hypocrily? And must not every one, that would acquit himfelf as in the Sight of God, often pour out his Prayers, where he shall be only in the Sight of God ?

MI-Our Lord fays, Pray to THY
FATHER which is in fecret. Such
a Spirit of Prayer, as Disposes one
for fecret Prayer, and Enlarges one
in fecret Prayer, is it not a comfortable Token to a Person, that
he has God for his Father? May

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Mat.

23.

it not be comfortably argued, That they are the Children of God, who have in secret Prover a fweet Familiarity with Him, and whom He takes alone, every now and then to Talk with Him? Is it not the Spirit of Adoption, enabling us to Cry, Abba, Father! Who carries us to our Heavenly Father, and opens our Mouths and our Hearts unto Him, when there is no Body else to hear what passes between Him and us? But who then is the Father of them that are Strangers to Secret Prayer ? Alas, Who is their Father ? What a Black Father have they ?

IV. In the Exemplary Life of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, is not Secret Prayer one Thing Remarkably Exemplified ? Is it not mention'd as a frequent Custom with our LORD? He with-drew Him-Luke 5. self, and Pray'd. Was not the Evening one Season for Secret Brayer, with our Lord? Of whom 14. we read, He went apart to Pray, and when Evening was come, he was alone. Was not the Morning another

The Religion of the Closet. ther Season for Secret Baper with our Lord ? Of whom we also read, In the Morning he de-Mark at parted into a solitary place, and 35there he Pray d. Is that Person worthy to be called, A Christian, who does not endeavour an Imitation of the Lord Jesus Christ? Of Secret Bayet ought not every Christian to say, Since this was done by my Saviour, why should not I do fo too? Or, Can we Walk as He walked, if we do not often walk into a with-drawing Place. and there Kneel before our GOD?

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V. To which of the Saints wilt thou turn? If we track all the eminent Saints that ever were in the World, shall we not find them at Prayers, in Closets as well as in Churches? When Jacob was alone, do not we read, That he mept, and made Supplication? Can one be an Ifraelite indeed, without going alone, to Converse with God, as Jacob did, when he got the Title of Israel? Do we not find sacred Patterns for Decret Brayers in Moses Praying on a Mount;

in David Praying in a Cave; in Elias Praying under a Tree; in Jeremiah Weeping in secret Places; in Daniel Perfuming his Chamber with Supplications; and in Paul using those which he peculiarly calls, My Prayers, or, the Prayers he made by himself? Will not every one that is Godly, thus Pray unto God?

VI. Is not the Confession of Sin,

I Joh. 1. most necessary to the Salvation of
the Sinner? Have you no secret
Sins to Confess? And can you
take any other way, than by secret Prayers to Confess them?
Would it not be another Sin, and
an open Sin, for Men to Publish
their secret Sins, the Sins which
have been kept secret by the Providence of God?

VII. Don't you often Conflict with such Corruptions, and such Vexations, as it would be a Folly for you to make known unto any but the Compassionate Lord, who knows them all, and who invites you, In all things let your Requests

he made known unto God? Have you no unknown Troubles? All you can do with 'em is that ; Cast thy Pfal. 52' Burden on the Lord. How can a 22. fecret Burden be any otherwise than by a fecret Prayer cast upon the Lord ? Have you no Bitterness known to your own Hearts alone? Would it not be a Foolishness to Complain unto an Uncharitable Neighbourhood of this Bitterness? And, If your Complaint were unto Man, should you not still be Troubled ? What will you now do, but go Tell all unto a Lord, who will Pity you, and not Upbraid you; Relieve you, and not Reproach you.

VIII. Have you not many Occafions, of a frequent, a daily Occurrence, wherein it would be a
great Profanity in you, if you should
make no Applications unto God?
Would it not be a prophane Atheism, to be concern'd with none
but Second Causes on such Occasions, and ast as if you had no
Concern with God at all? Now,
is it sit that we should let our
Neigh-

Neighbours be Witnesses to all the Applications that we make unto our God? Must they know all the Undertakings upon which we ask the Blessing of Heaven? Must they know all the Benefators upon whom we ask the Reward of Heaven? Must they know all the Adversaries against whom we ask the Shelter of Heaven? Is it possible to Do, without Secret Brayer, on Ten Thousand Occasions?

in IX. Do not you live open to horrible Impressions from Saran, while you lay aside Secret Brayer, which is, The Grand Preservative? Has it not been observed among the People of God, that the Days wherein they have been overtaken, either with singular Iniquities, or with singular Calamities, and they have been taken in the Snare of the Fowler, have been the Days wherein their Excret Brayer in the Morning, hath been either wholly Omitted, or poorly Performed?

X. Will not Decret Brayer have an Open Reward? Will there not

be a most precious Harvest of Decret Braper? Shall not they that Som with fuch Prayer, most certainly Reap with Jay ? Can & readier Course be taken, to ensure all Temporal Prosperity ? Did not the Servant of Abraham find his Bufinefs, and his Journey, go on the better, for being in a bettet Brager committed unto the Lord? Or, are any Souls more like to Prosper, than they that thus lay themselves under the direct Rays of the Sun of Righteousness ? Was there not a marvellous Commumication from Heaven, to a Peter, when he was by fecret Prayer prepared for it? Yea, May not One Person, and an Obscure one too, by becret Prayer become a Bublick Bletting ; fo that many, many shall (as for a Mofes, or an Amos) tare the better for him?

WI. In Secret Brayer, what are we, but a Spectacle to Angels? Yea, an Amiable, and an Honourable Spectacle. And will not the Angels of God be on the Wing, always ready to do us any Good Offices,

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Offices, that God in answer to our fecret Prayers shall Order them todo 1 Chron. for us? Confider, That Jabez called on the God of Ifrael, faying, Oh that thou wouldest bless me indeed, and inlarge my Coast, and that thine Hand might be with me, and that thou wouldest keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me. And God granted him that which he requested.

> XII. May not we be admitted unto a most Intimate Fellowship with God, if we are not flothful in the Business of secret Prayer, but fervent in Spirit, seeking the Lord? A Fellowship with God, that would make fuch an Impression of His Grace upon us, as would cause our Face to thine in our Fruitful Conversations. A Fellowship with God, that would Affure us our Sins are forgiven us; and would bring home the Electing, and Redeeming, and Pardoning Love of God unto us, and cause us to Rejoyce with Joy unspeakable, and full of Glory.

Acquaint themselves with God in secret Prayer, or that rarely make a secret Visit unto the Lord, very much fear the Doom of them, to whom the Lord will say, Depart, I never knew you? Certainly they who do not call upon God, are the workers of Iniquity!

XIV. In that Day, how Happy will they be, who have by their Secret Prayers made their Daily Visits unto the Lord? Will not the Glorious LORD then say unto them;

CHILD, I Know thee very well; I have often had thee with me; Thou art no Stranger to me; Enter into the Joy of thy Lord? All the secret Prayers which thou didft once make in thy secret Chambers, they shall now be more than Answer'd, in the Chambers and Mansions, of thy Heavenly Father's House, where an Eternal Blessedness is reserved for thee!

And

And now, certainly, the Anfuers that CONSCIENCE cannot but give to these Questions,
will bring about this Effect upon
my Children, Behold, they Pray!
But if so, Behold they Live! They
cannot now be Miserable. Oh!
Happy Children, if this may be
the Effect of the Charms which
we thus lay upon them! Should
I have Smitten Five or Six Times?
Behold, I have Smitten Twice Seven Times, that so their Objections
against Decret Dayer may be all
Consumed.

I will then Believe the Truth to be Victorious. You are now resolved, that from this Time, you will Cry unto God, My Father! And every Day retire into the Closet, where the Glorious Lord shall see you, and hear you making to Him your Secret Suppli-

cations.

In these your Secret Supplications, use as much of Secrety, as may Rescue you from the Censures of any Vanity, any vain Oftentation.

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Say not, That you want Proper Matter for Secret Wayer. Look where you will, either into your own Hearts and Lives, or into the Bible that lyes open before you, and Matter of Prayer will pour in upon you.

Even those of you, that are yet in your Early Child-hood, soon after you can first Go Alone, you may Get Alone, and after some such manner as this, you may send up your Cries unto the Lord.

REAVENLY FATHER,

Give me thy CHRIST; Give me thy SPIRIT;

Pardon my Sins;

Make me thy Sarvant; Bring me to thy Kingdom;

of Great GOD, who are Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit; Is Define to be Thine for evermore. Amen.

Or, you may go on, my Children, to Cry unto the Lord after this manner.

Heavenly Father; Thro thy Son; make me one of thy Children.

I was Born in Sin; I have Walk'd in Sin. The Lord JESUS CHRIST is my only Saviour. Oh! let Him save me from all my Sin.

Give me a New Heart. Let thy Holy Spirit fill me with Holiness of

Heart and Life.

Guide me by thy Counsel; bring

me to Glory.

Bless my Parents; make me a Blessing to my Parents.

Redeem thy People out of all their

Troubles, O strong Redeemer !

Oh! That thou wouldest Bless me indeed, thro' my Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

But as you grow to Riper Understandings, you will endeavour more fully to Understand, what Petitions, and what Acknowledgments, the Throne of Grace is to be Address'd withal. The Carechism, which Explains the Lord's Prayer, will give you instructions; You are instructed every Lord's Day; Instructed even as often as you joyn with the People of God in any Religious Exercises.

It has been particularly given as an Advice of great Consequence, That we should every Morning fore-see, as far as we can, what special Affairs we shall have before us in the Day ensuing; and with our secret Prayers then particularly commend those Affairs unto the Lord.

But you will remember to ask the Favours of God, for Others as well as your Selves; especially for your nearest Relatives. [A Job will Pray for every Child by Name.]

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If any have feriously Requested your Prayers for them, treat not the Request as a meer, empty, formal Complement; make it an Occasion to express your Charity; make a particular Mention of them anto the Lord.

Have any, by special Kindnesses, laid you under Obligations? Be fure to carry a Kind Remembrance of them, and sollicit Heaven for suitable Mercies on their behalf.

If you have received any special Injuries, it would be a Noble Thing in you, to take this as an Opportunity offer'd you by Heaven to Pray

Pray by Name for the Injurious, That God will be Merciful to them.

You must not forget particularly to Pray for the Societies, the
Church, (and the Pastors) the
Town, and the Land, whereto you
belong. And, the whole Church of
God: God forbid you should sin,
in ceasing to Pray for it! He is no
Israelite indeed, who Prays not
for the Israel of God: No Citizen
of Zion, who Prays not for the

Peace of Ferufalem.

How often ? Twice a Day feems little enough, ordinarily for Secret Prayer, to be attended by Ordinary Christians. But a David, or a Daniel, a Person of more Eminent Circumstances, especially in the Church, may hardly difpenfe well, with less than Thrice a Day. But, Oh! How would it keep up our Walk with God, if we should use at any Hour of the Day, when a Cafe, or a Care occurs unto us, Then to flep afide, and make a Distinct Prayer to the God of Heaven upon it! Lans025,

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Lansbergius, methinks, Writes like a true Soldier of Christ, when he says, Ex omnibus qua vides, quagre audis, disce Orandi sumere occasionem, mentemque ad Deum elevandi. Learn to Pray on All Occasions. I will translate the Words of the Excellent Witsus.

Besides the Ejaculatory Prayers, wherewith we are to Season all our Actions, there are other, and longer, and more formed Prayers, which are not to be tied unto any certain Times; Quippe quibus occasio datur ex iis, qua cuivus in Cursu Rerum suarum accidunt: Our Affairs furnish us with continual Occasions for them.' He observes, that the very Pagans were sensible of this.

The Advice of Epitterus was, Pray over every Enterprise. The Practise of Scipio was, To do nothing without first entring into the Capitol. He remarks, That a Christian can Encounter with no Temptation, be Ensnared with no Corruption, be Visited with no Affliction, see no Danger impending over him, and Receive no Mercy,

Mercy, but there are Occasions for Prayers in all these things. His nullis se Temporum periodis cir-

cumscribi patiuntur.

In what Pofture? If Drowfine scannot otherwise be shaken off, I know not why we may not Pray in the Postute of Walking. But this Pofture is usually not so Eligible, not fo Agreeable, not Humble enough. Kneeling is the ancient Posture, and that wherein we do most handfomely Shrink towards Nothing before the Lord. But some Servants. of the Lord, when they feel and use a fingular Agony in their secret Supplications, do chuse to cast themselves Prostrate on the Floor, and from the Dust fend up their Cries to the God of Heaven : He putteth his Mouth in the Dust, if fo be there may be Hope !

Yea, it would marvellously contribute unto the Growth of their Christianity; marvellously strengthen the Power of Godliness in them, if Christians would more accustom themselves to spend Table Days in Secret Prayers, and in Secret Praises unto the Lord. Especially the

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the Men, who by a Confecration to the Evangelical Ministry, are under peculiar Bonds, to be Men of God, and to give themselves unto Prayer; if these are Strangers to such Days, their Ministry will certainly suffer by their Slothfulness. But even Private Christians may surely find the Leisure, to set apart withole Days, for a Secret Conversation with Heaven: And, Oh! the Heavenly Impression, which it would make, and leave upon them! Some of these begin to be Inquisitive:

How shall a Day of Secret Guniliation be Managed ?

I will fay but This.

Divide your Prayers. Begin the Day, with owning your own Impotency, and Unworthiness, and asking for the Spirit of Grace to affift you in what is before you.

In another Prayer, make a Confession of your Sins; and fly to the Sacrifice of the Lord JESUS CHRIST, that your Sins may be Pardon'd; and Accept the offer'd

F Righ-

Righteousness of that Great Saviour and Surety, that you may

find Acceptance with God!

In another Prayer, befeech of God, That He would Sanctify you, with all His Graces, and Mortify all the Lufts in you, that are contrary to His Graces.

In another Frayer, enumerate before the Lord, the Special Occafions which you have to make

your Petitions unto Him.

Make another Prayer, to spread before the Lord, the Condition of Others, for whom you are concern'd.

As many more Prayers you may make, as your Strength and your

Time will allow.

On this Day, you should be Extraordinarily Critical, in Examining all your own Humbling Circumstances, whether of Sin, or of Sorrow; and greatly Abase and Abhor yourselves, and Justify the Lord, in a Recapitulation of them. Alas, This alone, were a Long Work, if it were done as it should be done!

The Sacred Scriptures, and other Devo-

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Devotionary Treatifes, are to be Read with Attention on this Day, in the Intervals, between the Prayers of the Day.

On this Day, you should form New Resolutions about your Walk with God; and Record what you Resolve; but Rely upon Him for

Help to Perform it all.

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The Prayers are to be accompanied with Alms, which may go up as a Memorial before God. On this Day, send out, or lay by, something for Pious Uses.

Conclude the Day with Pfalms, if you can Sing; which they who never learn, deprive themselves

of Great Consolations.

Fill the whole Day with pertinent Ejaculations. Antiquity tells us of some Christians, (and particularly of the Apostle Bartholomew) That they Pray'd an Hundred Times in a Day; yea, of one Paulus, that he Pray'd Three Hundred Times in a Day; yea, of a Virgin, that she Pray'd Seven Hundred Times. On such a Day as we have now before us, let our Ejaculatory Prayers arise to some

Hundreds, if it be possible!

But then ;

How shall a Day of Secret Thanksgiving be Managed?

I will fay but This.

After you have Read and Thought on the Glories of the Great GOD, and His Glorious CHRIST; and on the aftonishing Works, which He has done, in the Creation, and Redemption, and Government of the World, and of His Church in the World, Then to make a Recognition of these Things on your Knees before the Lord; This may well take up no little part of the Day.

Proceed then, to Confider and Recognize, the particular Favours of God unto yourselves. Do not mis One Article, if you can help it: See, and Own, how the Eternal Benefactor, has Load-

ed you with his Benefits.

Upon every Article, Confider, how Unworthy you are, and how Distinguish'd you are.

Difmis

Difmis not the Article, till you have contrived some Return of Gratitude, and Obedience to God, that may be suited unto it, and implore His Assistances.

Intermix the Singing of Psalms

all along.

Conclude the Day with a Confideration on that Lovely Point;

What Special Thing Shall I now

do for my Glurious Lord?

And keep Records of your Pur-

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That you may be kept in the better Tune, you may impose it upon yourselves, (I will not say, as a Tusk) That whatever Object you occasionally look upon, all the Day long, while you are not engaged in the more solemn and sixed Services, you will make it an occasion of some Ejaculation, wherewith you will Glorify God.

I will give no further Directions: For, when you are come thus far, God will Teach you the rest! And for your having been thus far Directed, you will Blefs God throughout Eternal Ages.

I will not proceed in Defcribing, much less in Prescribing, the Asceticks of the Ancient Christians; they were not always free from Superstition. Yet will I prevail with my felf, to mention one of

Their Noble Exercises.

The Primitive Christians, in Obedience to that Commandment of Watching unto Prager, which they understood Literally, as well as Metaphorically, fometimes had their Higils, which were of great Use unto them, in their Christianity. To fpend a good part of a Bight sometimes in Prayer, and fo take the Advantage of a No-Eturnal Solitude, and abridge themfelves of their usual Rest, for the fake of a Devout Conversation with Heaven: They found God often Rewarding the Devotion and Self-denial of fuch Vigils, with a more than ordinary Degree of Heavenly Confolation. And fome in these Days, that have in this way of Retirement, exercised themselves unto Godtines, have met with fuch Confolation and Satisfaction, as to make them

The Religion of the Closet. . 103

Cry out, Lord, what is Man, that

I would not carry this Affair too far. However, if such things are by any thought not sit to be Prattifed, yet there may be a Profanity in Deriding of them.

But, we have done yet but Part of our Work. The want of the Closet is not over yet. There

15,

The Second EMPLOYMENT.

We must Retire for Holy Bepitations: In our Daily Retirements we are to Meditate on the
WORD of our Glorious GOD.
We read, Thro' Desire a Man ha-Prov. 18
ving separated himself, seeketh and iintermedleth with all Wisdom. We
cannot attain, or express true Wisdom, if we do not often Separate
ourselves, from Companions and
Encumbrances, and Meditate with
a Desire to Penetrate into the
Things of our Everlasting Peace.

99 evitation, Every Man knows,
that it is an Exercise of not the

least Importance. The Patriarch

104. The Religion of the Clofet.

Isaac is not the only Wise Man, that has left a Copy for Going alone to Meditate. There never was One among the true Children of Abraham, who has not judg'd it a Needful, found it an Useful Exercise.

I will but fay This of it.

Our Soul, (or that Spirit in us, which is the immediate Seat of our Senses and our Passions, and which the Word of GOD has taught us to distinguish from our Spirit) This must be brought more and more under the Empire of our Rational and Regenerate Spirit. As that Empire of the Spirit (Born and New-born from Heaven) in us does grow, so the Noble Work of Sanctification is carried on, and we do grow more prepared for the Inheritance of the Saints in Light. Now, 'tis our affiduous Meditation on the Matters of Religion, that the God of all Grace does Bless, to carry on the Empire of the Spirit. My Child, Confider what I fay, and the Lord give thee Understanding. AM

All that you will Require of me, will be to fet before you;

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What are the Subjects, that are to Employ our Debitations, when we Retire to Confer with the Heavenly World?

Verily, Tho' you may shut up yourselves in a very Small Room; yet you have a very Vast Field before you, for your Petitations. More particularly,

I. When you betake yourselves to **Secret Brayer**, 'tis not improper for you to bestow some Heartbreaking Meditations, on those Things that may Direct and Excite your Prayer. Said the Psalmist, While I was Musing, the Fire Psal. 39 burned, then spake I with my Tongue. 3. Before you enter upon your Secret Prayer, first Muse with your-selves.

Think; Who is the GOD, unto whom I make my Prayer?

Think; What are the Things.
that I am to beg of my God in
my Prayer?

F 5 Think;

27.

Think; What are the Arguments wherewith I am to fill my Mouth in my Prayer ?

Think upon those Praises of God, which our Prayer is to be

Winged withal.

Think thus, till the Fire burns; and Then! with a Flaming Ardour, let your Tongue Speak what you have to fay.

II. All the Truths in the whole Body of Divinity call for your Meditation, and you should Meditate upon them, till you are sensible of their Efficacy. The Servant of God could fay, Oh! how I love Pfal. 119. thy Law! It is my Meditation all the Day. Surely, it were an ex-

> make fomething in the Law of God, our Meditation.

> We are to Read the Word of God. But the Word is to be Read with Meditation. Pause and Think upon what you Read.

cellent thing for us every Day, to

Think, What Lectons are to be

found in this Word?

Think, What Withes are to be framed from this Word? You may fetch

fetch Gold out of every Verse ! There is not a Verfe, but what may afford you Leffons and Wishes, more to be defired than Gold, than much

fine Gold.

When you are at a loss what you should think upon, why should you not then take a Text, and think upon it, until you have your Minds Moulded into it; Caft and Fram'd into the lovely Mould of it?

When you have heard a Sermon, you should Think upon what you have Heard. A Sermon calls for some Rumination with you. You are not made so clean by the Word, as you ought to be, if you do not Retire to Ruminate on what has been Difpenfed. Go Home, and Think, What is it that I am now to Ask of the Glorious Lord? Then, Ask, and it shall be given you. - With fuch Auditors, the Word of God runs, and is Glorified !

You have the whole Body of Divinity before you. Lift up now your Eyes, and look to all Points, in the whole System of the Chri-

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stian Religion; All the Truth which you see, to you does the Lord give it all, as a Field for the Range, and the Food of your Meditations. Why should you not, in the order as it lies in your Catechisms, or what order you please, take one Head one Day, another Day the next; and in your solitary Retirements, Ponder upon it? Ponder, till you find yourselves Quickned to Purpose. Don't break off, till you have shaped some Holy Purpose. Turn this Purpose first into Prayer, then into Practice.

Family



Family Religion

URGED.

Or, some Considerations offer'd unto the Reason and Conscience of every Prayer-less Housholder.

Joshua XXIV. xv.

- As for me and my House, we will Serve the LORD.

SINCE all Men are to acknowledge GOD in all their Ways, does not every Society owe Religious Acknowledgments unto GOD? Or, Is it not a Profanity for People in

a formed Society, never as such, to express their Dependance on the blessed GOD for His Blessings? But, Is not a FAMILY the very First Society, that by the Direction and Providence of GOD, is produced among the Children of Men? And for such a Society never to Unite in any Acts of Piety, is it not a most unnatural Profanity and Impiety?

II. Does not the very Light of Nature teach us, That Families should Glorify God with some Family Worship? Or, Does not a Family, that can Live [if fuch Sinners may be faid indeed to Live!] without the Worship of God, in Works deny, That the Family has any thing to do with GOD; or, that GOD is concern'd in the Making, and Keeping, and Feeding of the Family? And would it not be a Prodigy, if any, under the Light of the Gofpel, should be guilty of fuch prodigious Atheism?

III. Is it not expresly Requir'd, to Pray with all Prayer? And, Ephel. 6. is not Family Prayer one fort of 18.

Prayer?

IV. Is it not expresly Requir'd,
That Husbands do so dwell with their 1 Pet. 3.
Wives, that their Prayers be not 7.
bindred? And are they not then
to Pray with one another?

V. Is it not Requir'd of Masters,
To Pray with their Servants? Yea, Col. 4. 1,
to continue in Prayer with them? 2, 3.
In Allusion to the continual Offering under the Law, which was presented both Morning and Evening
before the Lord.

VI. Are not these Families the Workers of Iniquity, which call not upon God? Or, Do they not practically declare, that they do not want, and that they have not had any Mercies from the Lord?

VII. If Grace be in the Heart, can it be long before Prayer is in the House? Will not a De-

Acts 10. wout Man, who fears God, show it, by Praying to God with his House? Or, If there be no Prayer to God in the House, may it not be said, Surely, The Fear of God is not in this Place?

VIII. Have we no Family Sins to be Pardoned? No Family Wants to be Supplied ? No Family Griefs to be Relieved ? No Family Fears to be Prevented ? No good Things in our Families to be Thankful for ? No Family Concernments to be commended unto the Smiles of Heaven? Are not Family Prayers loudly demanded by fuch Family Cafes? Or if Conscience could be heard, would it not fpeak thus much, That a Family without Prayer, is a Family without God, and without Christ, and so without Hope of escaping the Curses of Heaven?

IX. Do not the Souls of our Children and Servants Cry unto us, to Pray with them, as well as for them? Is it likely that they will ever Pray, until we teach them to Pray?

Pray? If they Dye Prayerless, must they not Perish under the dreadful Wrath of God? And how shall we Answer for our Cruelty towards them? How shall we endure the eternal Execrations wherewith we shall be upbraided from them?

X. Are not Prayerless Families the Nurseries of Ignorance and Wickedness in the World. The Nests, from which, it will be a Wonder, if any thing proceeds but Serpents. The Dens that will Nourish very Dragons of Malignity against the Ways of God. And would any Virtuous Parents put out a Son, or a Daughter, to Live in such a Family?

XI. Can any Man, without Shame, content himself with Secret Prayer, when he, that would not be Ashamed, must have Respect unto all the Commandments of God? And Family Prayer is One of the Things commanded by God.

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XII. With what Face can a Man pretend, that he has no Time for Family Prayer, when he has Time for so many Trifles every Day ? Would not the Work of the Day Profper the better, for Mens abounding in this Work of the Lord? Was ever any Man the Poorer, because he Twice a Day would call his Folks to joyn with him, in feeking to the God, whose Bleffings make Rich ?

XIII. Does the Honfe-Keeper, who is ashamed of Praying with his House, consider those awful Mark & Words of our Saviour ; Whofoever shall be ashamed of Me, and of my Words, of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed ?

38.

XIV. How can a Man plead that he wants Ability, Capacity, Expression, to discharge the Duty of Praying with his Family, when he knows, he can Express himself in his refort unto a Neighbour for Help, when any Diffress lies upon him? Or, if a Man would ferioufly

feriously consider the Condition of his own Soul, and in what a Condition the Souls of the People in his House are Perishing, would such a One long be at a Loss, What are the Desires that he should spread before the Lord?

And if the Owner of a Family, (tho' of mean Accomplishments) would be prevailed withal, to call his Family together, and begin to Pray before them, is it not probable, that he would, upon Tryal, find the Lord enabling him to do his Duty, even beyond his Expectation?

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XVI. Did ever any Man, on his Death-Bed, Repent of his Praying with his Family? Or, if he should be ask'd, Whether he does not look upon it as an advisable Thing, to keep-Family Devotion alive? Would he not, by all means, advise to it? And is it not Wisdom for Men to do now, as they (when they come to.

to Die) will Wish they had done?

XVII. Suppose all the Friends we have upon Earth, should utterly Disorn us, and Reject us, if we did not Pray in our Families; would we not then set upon the Practice of it? But, is not the GOD of Heaven more than all the Friends on Earth? And, has not the infinite GOD Threatned us, That if our Families do not call upon his Name, he will never know us, but pour down his Wrath upon us?

XVIII. Suppose we were to be turned out of our Houses, by Rulers, or Landlords, if we did not Pray with our Families; would we not then take up the Practice? But, has not the Holy GOD resolved, That He will Shut us out of Heaven, if we do not Pray with our Families? And is not that House which is not made with Hands, of more Account than our earthly Houses?

XIX. Suppose we were to Pay a Fine of Ten Shillings, every time we do not Pray with our Families; would we not then lay aside all Objections, and presently set upon our Duty? But, is not the Anger of GOD more formidable than a Fine of Ten Shillings? And is it not necessary to deliver a Family from the formidable Anger of GOD?

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XX. Suppose we were to receive Ten Pounds, from some Noble Perfon, as often as we do Pray with our Families; would we not then soon overcome all Difficulties and Objections, and attend it without Delay? But, is not the Blessing of GOD more Considerable than Ten Pounds? Or, has our Good GOD said to us, That we should seek his Face in Vain?

XXI. Daniel was to Dye for it, if he did Pray; and fome think, it was with his Family too. If we were to be Punished with Death, for not Praying with our Families; would

would we not then do it immediately? But is not the Projectels Housholder, who knows the Will of GOD, but refuses to do it, in Danger of Eternal Death? In Danger of having his Soul thrown among the Lions of the Pit?

XXII. How can those Wives Anfwer it to God, or Justify their
Profession of Godliness, who do not
use all the Endeavour and Artifice they can, to Persuaie, and
Oblige their Husbands to maintain Prayer in their Families?

XXIII. When a Morning arrives, what if we knew, that it were the Last Morning, that ever we should see with our Families; would we not then Pray with them? When an Evening arrives, what if we knew, that it were the Last Evening we should have with our Families? Would we not then Pray with them? And, is there one Man living, who knows any other, but that it may be the Last?

Orders are kept, and Prayer is every Morning and Evening, seriously carried on, are not the Children, and Servants, likely to be more Orderly, and more Vertuous, than a Pagan Family, where GOD is not sought unto? And, are not Religious Families, the best Support to the Common-Wealth? Or, will not the Common-Wealth seel the manifold Advantage of Religious Families?

AXV. Are not the Usages of Families often transmitted from Generation to Generation; and, as it were, intail'd upon Posterity? May not a Good, as well as a Bad Conversation, be received by Tradition from our Fathers? Will not the Families, that iffue from Wicked Families, probably be themselves also micked? And will not Families, retain, at least, a Form of Godlines, often, by the Grace

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Grace of GOD, prove a Vehicle for the Power of Godlines?

XXVI. Ought not the Scriptures to be attentively Read in our Families, when we are going to make our Prayers in them? And should we not first hear God Speaking to us, in order to our Speaking to God? Should not the Word of God be Read in our Dwellings, that so it may dwell with us?

XXVII. Is the Duty of Householders, to Pray with their Houses, to be esteemed, as only the Severe Doctrine of the Nonconformists, when the late Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, in a Book on that Subject, hath these Words?

constant FAMILY WORSHIP, is so necessary to keep alive a Sense of God, and Religion, in the Minds of Men, that I see not how any Family that Negletts it, can, in Reason, be esteemed a Family of Christians, or, indeed, have any Religion at all.

XXVIII. A

XXVIII. A Town of Bern, in Smitzerland, was all destroy'd with an Earth-quake, except one House, in which the good Man of the House, was then at his Devotion with his Family. Suppose an Earthquake were to be fent upon this Town, and every House, that is without Family Devotion, were to be deftroy'd in the Earth-quake, should not we then run to Prayers with our Families for our Prefervation? And is there not as much Cause for Supplications, to prevent the everlasting Destruction of the Souls in our Eamilies?

XXIX. Whether all the Christians in a Neighbourhood, who understand, that there is a Prayerless House, have not as much Cause, as when a House hath the Pestitence in it, forrowfully to Write on the Door, Lozo, have Mercy upon us !

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Is there not Cause to believe, That Multitudes are Convinced in their Consciences, that it is their

Duty to Pray with their Families; and the main Obstruction, which causesthem, with regretting Minds, to go on in Sinning against their Convictions, is this, That they do not know how to manage this Duty?

We will proceed therefore un-

Some Short and Plain DIREC-TIONS, How the GIFT of PRAYER may be fought by Persons of the most Ordinary CAPACITY.

PERSONS of the most Ordinary Capacity, may soon learn to turn a great Part of the Scriptures into Prayers; and the Scriptures are, in part, given us for this very End; that we may from thence Compose our Prayers.

Many of the Psalms are more plainly Calculated for this Purpose.

Tis

'Tis easy to take a fuitable Pfalm, or a Part of One, and with a very little Change of the Person, (and sometimes of the Address) to turn it into a Prayer.

Take, for Instance, the First

Pfalm.

Lord, make us the Bleffed Ones, who walk not in the Counfel of the Ungody, nor stand in the Way of the Sinners, nor sit in the Seat of the Scornful: But let our Delight be in the Law of the Lord.—

And fo on to the End.

Certainly, a Repenting Sinner would find it no Difficulty to make a Prayer out of the Fifty-First Pfalm; or the Hundred and Thirtieth. Certainly, a Sorrowful Christian can easily do so by the Hundred and Forty-Second Pfalm; or the Hundred and Forty-Third.

They must be very dull People indeed, who cannot lay the Scriptures before them, and put this

Direction into Practice.

'Tis your Duty, Sirs, to Search the Scriptures : And one Intention

in your Search must be, to fetch from thence the Prayers that you are to spread before the Lord.

A Man that reads the Scriptures in his Family before his Prayers, owes, at leaft, fo much Attention unto what he has Read, as to think; Well; What Bleffings on I now put in Mind of asking from the Glorions God? It would be a strange Stupidity, if there were none to be thought upon. People are generally too Lazy and Slothful; they don't ftir up themselves to Mind what is before them: If they would use as much Thought. about their Prayers to God, as they do about the least Maters of this Life, they could not be To Stupid, as to fee no fresh Marters for their Prayers, as often as they look into the Heavenly Oracles.

II. When we have heard a good SERMON, 'tis Proper, 'tis Fruitful for us to Confider, With what Matter of Request and Prayer, should I now go before the Lord? Persons of the most ordinary Capa-

city,

fideration. One must either profanely Sleep all the time of the Sermon, or have all their Faculties in a dead Sleep after it, who is not, by a good Sermon minded of something or other, to be sought in a good Prayer before the Lord. Let a Man use to have something in his Prayer that shall be fresh, and new, after every Sermon; and such a Man will, at length, learn to Pray, even with some copions Variety.

Parents; When your Children have heard a Sermon, ask them; Child, What must you now ask of God? A Child of less than Seven Years Old, will tell of something. Charge them thereupon; Child; Besure you go alone before God, and in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ, ask that Favour of Him. Your Children may, in a little while, come at the Gift of Prayer, as well as the Grace of it, by such Instructions inculcated

upon them.

Some

Some are so diligent as to Write Notes of Sermons after the Preacher; and fome having the Advantage of Writing Short-Hand, lose little or nothing of what is deliver'd. There are Christians, who form their Prayers out of these Notes; yea, they do it, not only on the Lord's-Day Evening, but also the rest of the Week, 'till they find a new Store of Prayers in the House of God thus provided for them. I have known iome of these Christians arrive to an admirable Gift of Prayer,; they would Pray with a Fluency, an Enlargement, and yet a Pertinency, even to Admiration.

III. What is there to hinder Persons of the most ordinary Capacity, from turning the CATECHISM into Prayers ? There is no Point wherein they can be Catechised, but they may Pray to God for something that relates unto it; or give Thanks for Mercies therein pointed at.

Our very Babes might be foon taught, from the Catechism which

is called, Milk for Babes, to Blefs the God that Made them, Keeps them, and can Save them; and Confess the corrupt Nature they brought into the World with them; and ask for the Grace that may change their Nature; to Confefs their Sins against the Commandments of God; and ask that they may be Saved by the Lord Jefus Christ, from the Death and Damnation, which is the Wages of their To adore the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Son of God, becoming a Man; and ask to be Saved by His righteons Life, and bitter Death, and glorious Resurrection to Life again.

The Catechism, which tells us, What is the Chief End of Man, teaches us, to Pray for Grave to Do that which is our chief End; and for Grave to embrace and follow the Rule, which God has

therefore given us.

When it tells us, what God is, it teacheth us, to own Him for fuch, and to ask for Grace to own Him, and ferve Him, as fuch.

When it tells us, the Condition of Sinfulness, and Wretchedness. into which our Fall from God has brought us, it teaches us, to Pray for Deliverance from that Condition.

When it tells us, the Offices of lefus Christ, it teaches us to Pray, that those Offices may be executed for us.

When it tells us, the Benefits of Jesus Christ, it teaches us to Pray, that we may be made Partakers of these Benefits.

When it tells us, what is forbidden in the Commandments, it teacheth us, to Pray for the Fardon of our Sins against the Commandments.

When it tells us, what is Reguired in the Commandments, it teacheth us, to Pray for Help to Do what is Required.

When it describes unto us, the Graces of a Regenerate Christian, it teaches us, to Pray for

those Graces.

Finally; When it Expounds the Lord's-Prayer, it supplies us with Materials for our Prayer to the Lord.

Why

Why may not a Housholder hear his little Folks recite a convenient part of their Carechism, and then turn it into Prayers with them, and for them?

Reader; If thou art not utterly void, even of all common Sense, it is impossible, but thou should'st learn to Pray upon such Experiments.

IV. I will offer one Direction more.

Housholder; When thou art going to Pray with thy Family, think with thy felf; It may be, this is the Last Prayer that ever I shall make with my Family! Now, suppose it should be so: And, verily, the Suppofal is not Impertinent: Wouldest thou have nothing to fay on the behalf of thy own Soul, and of thy Family? Certainly, the Agony of this Confideration, would foon cause thee to Think of some forwest Cries unto God. Wouldest thou not, without any Teacher, Cry out for fuch Things as these?

Glorious God; we know that Thou canft do every Thing.

And thou art Rich in Mer-

CV.

We are Sinners; we are the

chief of Sinners.

But Jesus Christ came into the World, that He might Save the chief of Sinners.

O give us a faving Interest in

fefus Christ!

' Let our Sins be all Pardon'd,
' for the Sake of Him who faves

His People from their Sins.

Give new Hearts unto us:
Give us Hearts to fear Thee,

4 love Thee, and ferve Thee.

Let our Souls be all bound up in the Bundle of Life.

O Lord, we befeech Thee,

deliver our Souls.

Guide us by thy Counfel, and

bring us to Glory.

Be Merciful to us, for the

Sake of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Many more such Petitions would foon be dictated, by the Distress

of a Mind apprehending the near approach of Death; and after Death, the Judgment.

V. But for the farther Affiftance of fuch Housbolders, who, in Sense of their Incapacity, make the Request once made by the Disciples to our Saviour, Teach us to Pray! We will here, without apprehending it Needful to compose a Form of Prayer, insert some Select Scriptural Passages, wherein our Saviour hath taught us to Pray certain Methodiz'd Confessions and Peritions, in the express Words of the Sacred Scripture, which are some of the many that a Family may spread before the Lord.

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THOU, O God, even Neb. 9.6. Thou art God alone. Thou haft Created all Things, and Thou preservest them all, and the Hoft of Heaven Worshippeth Thee. Great is the Lord, and of Pfal. 147.

great Power; His Understand-5. ing is infinite.

The

Family Religion.

133 Let the Blood of Jefus Christ, 1 70h.1.7.

the Son of God, cleanse us from

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Order our Steps in thy Word, Pfal. 119. and let not any Iniquity have 133.

Dominion over us.

Let the God of Peace San- 1 Thef. 5.

Citify us throughout, and pre-1, 3.

ferve our whole Spirit, and Soul

and Body, blameless, unto the coming of our Lord Jefus Christ.

' Over all the Enemies of our Rom. 8.

Salvation, let us be more than 37.

Conquerors, through Him that

" has loved us.

Let the Goodness of God lead Rom. 8.4.

us to Repentance. 'And let our Chaftisement be Heb. 12.8.

for our Benefit; that we may be partakers of his Holiness.

Lord, Guide us by thy Coun-Pfal. 73. fel, and afterwards receive us 24.

to Glory.

Feed us with Food conveni- Prov. 30. ent for us.

Blefs us indeed, let thine Hand I Chron. 4.

be with us; keep us from Evil, 10.

that it may not grieve us.

Do Good, O Lord, to those Pfal. 125.

that be Good.

Save

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that we should shew forth ffal. 92. Payours in the Morning. and thy Faithfulness in the Night.

Let us be Accepted in the Ephel. beloved Son of God.

Who ever Lives, that He may Heb. 7. make Intercession for us.

INIS.

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